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VOLUME LV. NUMBER 16.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2834.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

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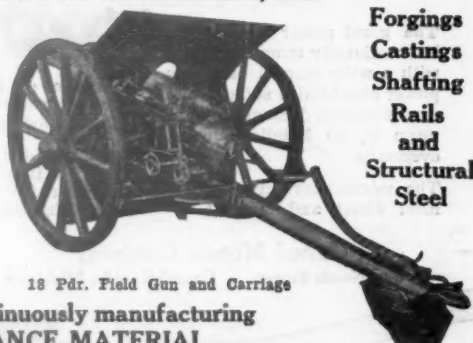
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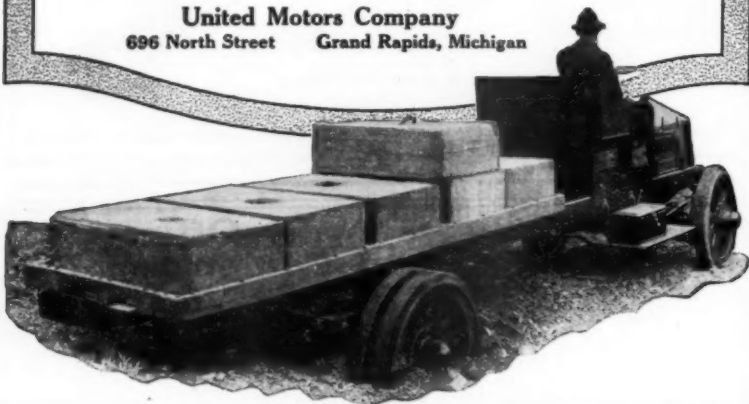
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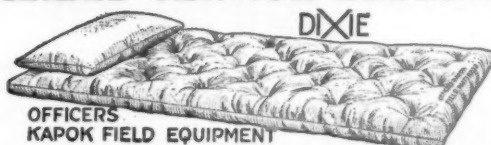
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In reviewing the war on the land and possible future moves by Germany, the Army and Navy Gazette of London, in its issue of Nov. 17, last, said: "We have the Turkish army greatly eased in its commitments on the long Armenian front. It was there that Enver Pasha had to keep the greater part of his forces, and a great proportion of these became disposable elsewhere when Russia dropped out. Palestine had the benefit, and there was a sign of the same sort of thing on the Euphrates and the Tigris and on the Persian border north of Sir Stanley Maude's army; but both changes were only partial and temporary. The question, therefore, is where the surplus Turkish units are, or for what duty they are destined. Enver was summoned in late summer to German main headquarters. It is likely that he then got his orders from von Hindenburg, who is in the happy position of controlling the total strength of our foes, a true unity of command. Bulgaria also has surplus troops, for, in the season now there, she does not need her 700,000 men to hold General Sarraill in Macedonia. The enemy command, one can prophesy, is getting together and training and equipping on Western scale more than half a million men of the Eastern Allies



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ing. The girls will be sent to their respective homes in omnibuses after the dance. Women are allowed to serve the men from 10 o'clock in the morning to half-past 11 at night in the canteen only. Mrs. Vanderbilt supervised the entire work during the last two months, and, unlike other resorts of the kind, this one has paid help to serve the Army and Navy men.

An Army and Navy Club for Reserve officers of both Services is to be opened soon in Washington. A dwelling on Dupont Circle which was once the home of James G. Blaine has been leased, completely furnished, for a year, and the project already has been approved by officials of the two departments. First Lieut. Edwin C. Irion (Inf.), is in active charge of the plans.

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## 31ST DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Thorough instruction in gas defense is among the important matters receiving special attention in the divisional school of the 31st Division at Macon, Ga. Lieut. Col. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, is director of the school, and Capt. C. C. Pratt, M.R.C., is the instructor.

It will be necessary for the officers to have a course of instruction of at least four hours which will give the necessary theoretical and practical instruction. The training school will include at least four hours gas defense instruction for all enlisted men, a portion of which will be at the gas house and will consist of actual contact with gases, both with and without gas masks. The non-commissioned officers attending are expected to be permanent gas non-commissioned officers and upon their efficiency and reliability will depend much of the safety of troops under gas attacks.

A second course of the divisional school for supply officers and supply sergeants commenced on Nov. 26, with Capt. S. P. Cronheim, 122d Inf., and E. G. Buckbee, O.R.C., as instructors.

Special courses of instruction in each Infantry rifle battalion of the division began Dec. 3, and also courses of instruction in automatic rifles and grenades, designed to give every officer in the rifle companies of the division an opportunity to acquire a general knowledge of the handling and use of these weapons.

The following changes in assignment of officers are announced: 1st Lieut. Theodore L. Hamilton, from duty with the 118th Machine-gun Battalion and assigned to the 123d Infantry; Howard Douglas, from duty with the 123d Infantry to the 118th Machine-gun Battalion.

The appointment of 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Nettles, 117th Field Art., as aid to Brig. Gen. Robert E. Steiner, is announced, vice 1st Lieut. Fred A. Feld, A.D.C., transferred to 117th Field Artillery.

Capt. Hamilton R. Horsey, 124th Inf., from duty with that organization and assigned as Second Assistant Chief of Staff, 31st Division; Capt. Hal P. Halstead, Inf., N. G. (Ala.), unassigned, is assigned to the 124th Infantry; 2d Lieut. E. H. Hale, Co. I, 124th Inf., is transferred to Artillery, and assigned to 116th Field Artillery for duty.

First Lieut. A. W. McWhorter and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Farris, E.O.R.C., are relieved from attachment to 106th Engineers and assigned to 106th Engineers.

A divisional school for cobblers was established Nov. 28 under the following instructors: Lieut. Charles W. Akers, Ord. Dept., N.A.; Sergt. A. G. Moore, Ord. Depot Det., chief instructor; Corpl. T. Palla, Ord. Depot Det.; Saddler H. Kishner, Mobile Ord. Repair Shop. A school for saddlers began on Dec. 4.

First Lieut. F. Barber, Dorset Regiment, Machine-gun Corps, British army, commenced a course of special instruction in Field Engineering for Machine Gunners Dec. 3, continuing for two weeks.

Another important school established on Dec. 3 was that of "Snipers and Observers." First Lieut. A. J. Donaldson, M.C., Royal West Kent Regiment, British army, is the instructor.

To accomplish the rapid training of the men in the proper methods of gas defense a gas school for gas N. G.O.'s detail instruction was established Dec. 3. Those non-commissioned officers passing the test will become instructors and, reporting back to their units, should be used to instruct groups of men in their respective units. The instructor is Capt. Chelsea C. Pratt, M.R.C., Div. Gas Instructor. Associated with him are Lieut. H. E. Plante, Royal Field Artillery of the British Military Mission; Lieut. P. D. Bunting, M.R.C., and Lieut. R. O. Bailey, M.R.C.

## 34TH DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Major H. M. Nelly, Adjutant of the 34th Division, National Guard, in camp at Deming, N.M., in speaking of the recent division review, says:

"The officers and men of the 34th Division are to be congratulated upon the general excellence of the showing made at the division review on Saturday. It was said by many competent to judge that it was in general the finest, smoothest and most orderly exhibition of its kind they had ever seen. Of this rapid advance in soldierly appearance we may be proud.

"But there are a few general criticisms that must be made, among which are the following: 1. There were some officers who, when passing the reviewing stand, hung their heads and failed to turn head and eyes toward the reviewing officer when they saluted. 2. There was excessive swinging of arms on the part of both officers and men. Right guides did not always keep proper distance from preceding company. It would be well for all to read carefully the paragraph in Infantry Regulations which prescribes saluting distance."

Professor Ellsworth Farris of the University of Iowa has given a number of very interesting lantern lectures on the subject of "The War on the Western Front."

The American Library Association is rapidly placing books and magazines in Camp Cody for recreational and instructional reading. Five thousand books are now in circulation, and some 3,000 magazines have been distributed.

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has sent here Mr. K. N. Westerman, who is to have charge of organized music in the division.

Col. Marshall Cousins, Inf., is detailed as a special instructor, vice Col. Peter F. Piasecki, Inf., relieved.

As sanitary inspector. Major James B. Scott, M.C., N. Lieut. Col. Paul C. Hutton, M.C., is announced as division surgeon, vice Lieut. Col. Gilbert M. Seaman, M.C., N.G. (Wis.), relieved, and detailed for duty as sanitary inspector. Major James B. Scott, M.C., N.G., is relieved from duty as sanitary inspector and is detailed for temporary duty as assistant sanitary inspector.

## FIRST GENERAL EXODUS FROM DUNWOODY.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 1, 1917.

By the end of the first week in December rated blue-jackets in all courses taught at Dunwoody Naval School, except machinists, will have been dispatched to receiving ships. It has been determined that competent machinists' mates, even under a condensed schedule of instruction, cannot be trained in less than eight months, so the machinists—now beginning their related work in patternmaking, coppersmithing, blacksmithing and gas engineering—will not be ready to go until late in March.

Two squads of Dunwoody gas engine men have already been transferred to Columbia University to complete their training as submarine chaser engineers, and Dun-



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### 76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

On Dec. 3 the 76th Division, National Army, at Camp Devens, Mass., was inspected by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the U.S. Army; Brig. Gen. John L. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department; Col. Robert L. Howze, Northeastern Department, and Brig. Gen. William Weigel, of the 76th Division. The inspecting officers were pleased with the showing, although the ice covering of the ground made impracticable the parade and review which was planned.

Brig. Gen. William S. McNair has reported to this division to take command of the 151st Artillery Brigade.

On the evening of Dec. 7, the division staff gave a very successful dancing party, in celebration of the opening of the new officers' club of this cantonment. Dinner was served in the officers' mess before the dance. A buffet luncheon followed the dancing party. Major George M. Peek, Field Art., division ordnance officer, and 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Williamson, A.G.D., formed the committee in charge.

Lieut. Col. M. D. Rehkopf, 301st Field Art., has been relieved from duty as director of the mounted service section, division schools, and Major F. B. Edwards, Inf., is detailed in his stead. The following board of officers has been appointed for considering the applications made for admittance to the officers' training camp, and for selecting and designating those who are to attend: Lieut. Col. P. W. Arnold, M. N. Falls and C. A. Romeyn, all Inf. N.A. The second course of Signal Corps and Liaison School began Dec. 6, under the direction of Major C. A. Lewis, N.A., division signal officer.

Capt. Norman Harrower, Inf. R.C., has reported to the chief of staff for temporary duty in the intelligence section, General Staff, headquarters of this division. Major John R. Musgrave, Q.M.C., has been assigned to duty as camp quartermaster, this cantonment, relieving Lieut. Col. E. L. Glasgow, who has been transferred.

First Lieut. Thomas P. Lindsey, 303d Inf., has been assigned as aid to Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, N.A., and has reported for duty. Lieut. Col. Edward Croft, Inf., N.A., has been appointed officer in charge of division schools. Second Lieut. Roland H. Brock, Q.M.C., has been appointed as officer in charge of the division printing press.

The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. is soon to publish the first Camp Devens edition of the weekly newspaper, "Trench and Camp."

The construction of trenches in the trench area of this cantonment has been resumed by the four regiments of Infantry. Col. F. A. Pope, division engineer, is in charge and Major James A. Sullivan, 304th Inf.; Major John W. Farley, 303d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willard C. Sisson, 302d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Fenton, 301st Inf., are detailed as assistants to Colonel Pope, for the conduct of this work. Although the inclemency of the weather has, on a few days, hindered the practice on the rifle range, it is proceeding very satisfactorily and many exceptional scores have been turned in by the new men.

Soldiers of this Division have been undergoing tests which are to accustom them somewhat to the action and use of actual gases employed in modern warfare. They have had a sample of the cloud attack in the open and have also experienced many of the various gases in the gas house. First Lieutenant Smith, M.R.C., Division Gas Officer, is in charge of this instruction. Last week the psychological tests, conducted in this cantonment for both officers and men, were completed.

The entire division was inspected and reviewed by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Dec. 3, and it was the first time the entire command has formed for a review. The National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. is to publish in a few days the first Camp Devens edition of the weekly newspaper, "Trench and Camp." The 76th Division staff arranged a dinner dance in the cantonment Dec. 7 in the new Division Officers' Club, which was officially opened on that night.

Second Lieut. Roland H. Brock, Q.M.C., has been appointed officer in charge of the Division printing press. Major John R. Musgrave, Q.M.C., has been assigned to duty as Camp Quartermaster, this cantonment, relieving Lieut. Col. E. L. Glasgow, who has been transferred. First Lieut. Thomas P. Lindsey, 303d Inf., has been announced as aide-de-camp for Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, N.A., and has reported for duty.

Lieut. Col. Edward Croft, Inf., N.A., has been appointed officer in charge of Division schools. On account of the early coming of darkness, the hour for Retreat has been advanced to 4.45 p.m. Reveille is to sound at 6.45 a.m.

The construction of trenches in the trench area of the cantonment has been resumed by the four regiments of Infantry. Col. F. A. Pope, Division Engineer, is in charge, and Major James A. Sullivan, 304th Inf.; Major J. W. Farley, 303d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willard C. Sisson, 302d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Fenton, 301st Inf., are detailed as assistants to Colonel Pope for the conduct of this work.

### QUARTERMASTER TRAINING CAMP.

Camp Joseph E. Johnston,  
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1, 1917.

The officers' training school at Camp Joseph E. Johnston will hold its opening session on Monday, Dec. 3. The student officers attending the sixty days' course will be divided into sixteen companies of one hundred each, commanded by the officers acting as instructors in the various branches of the school. With the exception of those who, because of unusual qualifications, will be detailed for the special courses in finance and accounting and motor transport, the student officers will devote twelve days to each of the five subjects making up the regular course, namely, administration, finance and accounting (short course), supplies, construction and repair and transportation.

There are at present about 900 men in the camp, consisting of: The staff, 300 student officers, most of whom are from Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., and 550 enlisted men. The greater number of the latter are truck drivers and

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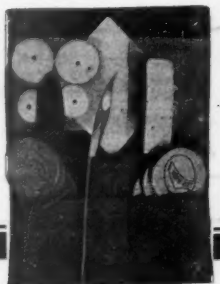
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woody electricians-radio, capable of receiving fifteen to twenty words a minute in the international code, are being sent for their finishing touches to the Naval Radio School at Harvard at the rate of 120 per month. The first company of bakers is also now somewhere on the Atlantic. Next week, however, nearly 200 men—shipwrights, ship fitters, sheet metal workers and electricians—general—go to sea, rated, after four months, consecutive training. They will be replaced at Dunwoody by new apprentice bluejackets from Camp Moffett, Great Lakes.

Commanding Officer Colby Dodge permitted these 200, with more than as many others shortly to leave Dunwoody, to go to their homes for the Thanksgiving recess. The men eagerly accepted this last opportunity to visit their parents before starting to the fleets. They journeyed home as far as Wheeling, New Orleans and Pueblo. The quadrilateral delimited by those cities and Minneapolis indicates Dunwoody's national aspect. Inquiries have been made by not a few Dunwoody men about qualifications for entrance to the Naval Academy. Commandant Dodge has obtained for them specimen examination papers and he will soon test the fitness of the aspirants. A letter describing forcefully the multifarious benefits of naval training is being mailed by each Dunwoody bluejacket to several friends of his own age in

mechanics, and are being organized into the enlisted personnel of a provisional motor supply train.

Capt. Richard Gibbons has been assigned as assistant to Capt. T. J. Berney, director of the Quartermaster Officers' Correspondence School. Capt. John M. Shell has been made instructor in the course on transportation, of which Capt. Osman Freeman is senior instructor. Captain Murphy is acting as quartermaster and adjutant of the remount station that is being erected near the western entrance of the cantonment reservation.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 4, 1917.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General of the Army, made a special trip to Jacksonville for the purpose of inspecting Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Accompanied by two aids, they left Washington, Friday, and arrived at Jacksonville at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They were driven immediately to the camp, accompanied by Lieut. Col. F. L. Munson, commandant of the camp; Major F. I. Wheeler, C.Q.M., and U.S. Senator Fletcher. The

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party made a complete tour of the camp, noting the quarters of the men, and also visited the site of the base hospital, now nearing completion. Later they returned to the Administration Building for a more thorough consideration of various phases of the camp's work, including the plans for training the 1,600 student officers now arriving at the camp, under the supervision of the educational director, Capt. J. C. Duncan, Q.M.U.S.R. At the conclusion of the visit the party returned to Jacksonville, riding down the St. John's river on a U.S. lighthouse tender. In Jacksonville, Secretary Baker and General Sharpe were guests of the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner, and later Secretary Baker made an address from the balcony of the Windsor Hotel to several thousand townspeople and soldiers assembled in the park before the hotel. The visitors left at 8.15, intending to stop off at Camp Jackson, Columbus, S.C., before returning to Washington.

There are now a total of 1,400 at the camp, the enlisted personnel having been increased to approximately 900 by the arrival of 250 bakers from American Lake, Wash., under command of Capt. W. K. Harvey, and about 200 recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. A number of Coast Artillerymen have also arrived for special instruction in motor transportation.

The date for the opening of the Officers' Training School has been set back again, because of difficulty in securing equipment. It now seems probable that Dec. 10 will be the opening day. The work of printing the textbooks is about completed. The office force is now engaged in stenciling reproductions of a large number of blank forms for use in the solution of practical problems. For this purpose, and for the reissuing of the textbooks, it will be necessary to print 664,000 sheets of paper every twelve days.

### SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

The following is a roster of officers on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., corrected to Nov. 27, 1917:

Commanding post and school, Lieut. Col. F. M. Jones. Administration, Major M. Connolly, adjutant; 1st Lieut. B. McMullen, assistant adjutant, survey and summary court.

Supply Q.M.C., Capt. A. Filler, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Roy R. Showalter, assistant police and prison officer.

Supply S.C., 1st Lieuts. W. E. Lewis, supply and disbursing; P. I. Kemp, assistant to supply.

Medical, Capt. Chester H. Clark, post surgeon; C. Berens, Jr., L. C. Collins, 1st Lieuts. R. G. Cressman, O. Yarnell, W. J. Scott, T. E. Jones, C. C. Fuson, P. H. Fowler, G. E. Brand, Dental Corps.

Engineering Department, 1st Lieuts. H. W. Flickinger, engineer officer; H. M. Smith, A.E.O., hangars; R. G. Page, A.E.O., shops; R. Tower, A.E.O., shops; R. H. Carpenter, A.E.O., garage; W. F. Jones, A.E.O., flying field; H. Marcus, machine shop.

Gunnery officer, 1st Lieut. W. H. Murphy, 1st Lieut. B. McMullen, A.G.O., Cadet H. Q. Russell, A.G.O.

Construction, 1st Lieut. R. E. Schenck.

Post exchange, Capt. W. W. Spain, exchange officer. Fire Department, 1st Lieuts. R. R. Showalter, fire marshal; W. H. Murphy and R. Tower, assistants.

Department of Flying, Major T. Hanley, Jr., officer in charge; Capt. W. W. Spin, A.F.O.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Kilgore, A.F.O.; 1st Lieuts. J. M. Foote, A.F.O.; P. Dodge, A.F.O.; W. H. Murphy, A.F.O.; R. W. Schroeder, A.F.O.; G. H. Hughes, A.F.O.

Theoretical Instruction, Majors Charles C. Benedict, in charge, and A. H. Gilkeson, map reading, miniature range and photographic interpretation; 1st Lieuts. H. W. Flickinger, and assistants repair and assembly of motors, wood, fabrics, organization and operation; W. H. Murphy, gunnery; B. McMullen, assistant in gunnery; C. S. Roberts, I.D.R., M.G.D., A.P.W., drill and calisthenics; Cadet H. Q. Russell, assistant in gunnery; 1st Class Sergt. E. C. Hays, 30th Squadron telegraphy.

Assigned to Squadrons: 38th Squadron, Major A. Gilkeson, commanding; 1st Lieuts. P. Dodge, supply, J. M. Foote, R. G. Page, R. Tower, C. S. Keyes, R. B. Darkins.

39th Squadron, 1st Lieuts. H. M. Smith, commanding; R. H. Carpenter, supply, E. W. Kilgore, G. H. Hughes, R. R. Showalter, W. F. Jones, P. C. Kemp, H. Marcus. Detachment Flying Cadets, 1st Lieuts. R. C. Disque, C. S. Roberts.

### THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The high grade character of the young officers who have been and are yet being commissioned in the Reserve Corps for service, both here and abroad, must have struck even the most superficial observer. They are a clean-cut, healthy, thoughtful and highly intelligent lot of young fellows from every walk in life—of the sort that make good "mixers" and therefore well adapted to the work of training and leading the men of our National armies. A large proportion of them are college trained, the special advantage of which is that they are capable of learning quickly the intricacies of the war work and training.

Viewing them singly and in groups at the training camps doing their various "stunts," whether in the trench, rifle pit, bayonet work, signal or engineering work, or in the air and at sea, one cannot overcome a certain feeling of sadness that such fine material in the young manhood of our country should have to be sent "over there" to take their chances in the great world slaughter. Large numbers of them, of course, will never return, and of those even the places where they laid down their lives will never be known to the loved ones they left at home.

It is with this in mind that the suggestion is here made to their families that as many of them as possible be made members of the "Society of American Officers" before they leave this country. This society, founded upon lines closely following that of the celebrated "Society of the Cincinnati" of Washington's day, undertakes to keep a likeness of every member and a subsequent running record both of his origin, his experiences and his military career for the balance of his life. The society is a purely patriotic one, its entrance fee is but \$3 and its dues are only \$1 yearly. The one additional item of expense is 80 cents for the little bronze button, which serves as an identification tag to be sent back to his family or the society from the battlefield by his brother officer. The regulation identification tag worn



by all soldiers is the property of the Federal Government and used to assist in the keeping of its record of casualties, but this little emblem of the society serves a purpose much like the Masonic emblem or the college fraternity pin in times of stress and trouble.

The society was organized and incorporated many years ago with headquarters in New York by officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Volunteers and has been uniformly successful. Its official journal is the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It has no honorary or hereditary members and any officer who has been commissioned by a State or the Federal Government is eligible to membership, which he retains for life unless dishonorably discharged or convicted of a felony. The society is distinctly American. Its president until Nov. 2, 1918, is Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, of the Army and Navy Club, New York city; its vice president is Brig. Gen. Robert Wankowski, of Los Angeles, Cal.; its secretary is Col. Thomas Denny, 30 Pine street, New York, and the treasurer is Major William H. Palmer, 141 Broadway, New York city.

The society extends to the families of all the officers of the U.S. Reserve Corps this invitation to send in applications in behalf of their officers giving their full names, addresses and the branch of the Service in which they are commissioned. Further information desired can be obtained from any of the above-named or from the assistant secretary, Major Walter G. Elliot, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-fourth street New York city, but the society urges all applicants to act before their officer leaves for France. Photographs, in uniform when possible, are earnestly solicited for the permanent archives of the society.

WALTER G. ELLIOT,  
Assistant Secretary.

#### THE CAVALRYMEN, RESERVE AND N.A.

Camp Lee, Va.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Gods of War and the War Department have decreed that Cavalrymen in the Reserve Corps and the National Army shall be no more; that they will be re-commissioned in either the Artillery or the Infantry arm of the National Army. In a body we protest, at the same time realizing that the first need is to whip Germany and ever ready to subserve our personal interests and likes to the general needs of the Service. We raise the following points:

(a) Cavalry officers of the Reserve Corps want to feel that when the present war is over they are still a part of the permanent military establishment of the United States military forces. When the present war is over and the present emergency no longer exists they will automatically be returned to civil life, whereas if permitted to retain their commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps they would still be a part of the military establishment though placed on the inactive list.

(b) The letter directing the re-commission of the Cavalry officers states that their new commission in the Artillery or the Infantry of the National Army will be dated as of the date on which they were called to active duty. In many cases these officers were called to active duty before the National Army existed. The question arises whether it is legal to commission an officer in an army which did not exist at the time it is proposed to date his commission.

(c) To date the commission of these Reserve Officers as of the date the National Army was brought into existence means that the hundreds of Infantry and Artillery officers called into active service between the date these officers were actually called into service and May 18, the date on which the National Army was legalized, will rank them under the now existing law.

(d) Interpretation of the present law is that, except upon mutual transfers, when an officer of one branch of the Service transfers to another branch he shall take rank at the foot of the list. This will work a hardship upon these officers.

(e) Not to place these officers at the foot of the list will bring forth a protest from the officers of the Infantry or Artillery, who will object to having Cavalry officers transferred to their arm of the Service and take rank ahead of them.

(f) Promotion is to be by selection; that is, based upon efficiency. Nearly one-half the officers of the National or Reserve Cavalry are old Regular Army non-coms who had left the Service, had made good in civil life and flocked to the colors when the call for officers' training camps went out. All officers have made careful study of cavalry drill and the use of cavalry in modern warfare, knowing that at some stage of the present war cavalry is going to be necessary. They have not studied artillery nor have they studied infantry tactics, except as a side study. Day and night they have devoted to the study of cavalry. It is presumed that officers of Artillery and Infantry have been equally diligent in the study of their respective arms. Could an Infantry officer or an Artillery officer be expected to jump in at this stage of the game and pass well in a competitive examination for Cavalrymen? How then are Cavalry officers going to get an equal chance with Artillerymen or Infantrymen when the selections for promotion are made?

(g) At Fort Myer—and it is presumed that the same is true of other camps—it was generally conceded that competition was keener in the Cavalry troop of the Officers' Training Camp than in any other unit. In a vast majority of cases men were commissioned in a lower rank in the Cavalry than they would have been had they remained in the Infantry unit they were in. They went to the Cavalry troop from choice, it is true, but they went to the Cavalry at a loss because of their love for the Cavalry, and now it appears that their sacrifice was for naught. It is not idle boast that the Cavalrymen were better men on the whole than were the Infantrymen or the Artillerymen. They were of more mature years and had greater experience in the Service, almost one-half of them having served their time in the Regulars at some time; many served in both the National Guard and the Regulars and many in the National Guard only.

(h) Those officers who were appointed in the National Army from temporary lieutenants of the Regular Army have spent years in the Cavalry, and they do not feel that it is just to them that they shall be forced into some other branch of the Service.

Put us Cavalrymen where you will. Let us serve as infantry or as artillery or in the depot brigade; but please let us retain our commissions in the Reserve Corps and please let us retain the title of cavalrymen. In the first place, it is a matter of sentiment. In the second, we feel that we are entitled to it. But, come what may, we are still cavalrymen at heart and hope

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CAVALRY.

encouraging momentary thoughts of peace among war-worn men?  
CHARLES G. FALL.

Boston, Mass.

#### PROPAGANDA AMERICANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our enemy is sometimes our helper. And our German enemy has helped us to make big guns and poisonous gases and liquid fire and their antidotes. She has not studied warfare for half a century to no purpose. She can teach us something else; she has been doing this. She has invented another method of warfare—warfare by propaganda. And she has used it fruitlessly sometimes and profitably sometimes. It helped her disorganize Russia and the Russian armies in Galicia and at Riga; and it has helped her disorganize the Italian second army, though not Italy.

Why do we not take a chapter from her book? 'Are we ashamed of being found with the Devil's Bible in our hands? Then let us hide our blushes and go on with our reading. And what do we read? We read that by establishing a Bureau of Information, as an arm of the War Department, and distributing tracts among the German soldiers and the German people, a people grossly misinformed as to the causes of this war and the conditions that prevail, they may have the blinders pulled from their eyes and be permitted to see the truth. These can be distributed by the aid of airplanes, by those now in being and that great fleet that is in the making. We will tell no lies; we need to tell none; we will teach a misguided people the errors of their leaders. The pen may prove once more to be mightier than the sword. But if not mightier, it may prove to be its long lost brother. This has certainly been an efficient agent in disintegrating some other armies. Russian and Italian, and it started the grand retreat from the Julian Alps. Why do we not adopt it? Why not make it the adopted brother of the sword? It may save thousands of lives and millions of money. It may shorten the war; it may change the current of events. The great German staff and Mackensen in particular make use of this means to get, as we say in football, the jump on their opponent. Why not follow the same method of getting the army's front line disintegrated by

#### RANK INCREASE FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There will be a bill in Congress which is approved by the Navy Department, which will give retired officers serving during the war temporary increase of rank one grade. There is also a bill which has already been introduced in Congress which will give Army officers temporary rank which they would have had had they stayed on the active list, and permanent advancement of one grade at the end of the war.

I believe that retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps should receive more than temporary promotion of one rank and that a bill ought to be introduced which would give all retired officers serving during the war temporary increase of rank, not over two grades and not to exceed the rank of lieutenant colonel or commander, and permanent increase of rank at the end of the war, not to exceed one grade. Temporary increase of one grade will barely cover the increased cost of living.

I believe that we are entitled to receive permanent benefit. Of course, I do not mean that we retired officers should go against the policy or desires of the Navy Department in this matter; but I do believe that if properly submitted to the Department, the Department would be willing to consider more than temporary increase of rank during the war; but it must be shown to the Department that the retired officers are in harmony as to what they think is justly due them. I believe that if a bill is introduced which does not ask too much the Department will favorably indorse it.

Of course, it is my duty to serve during the war, and I do so gladly, but I am doing this at great financial loss and also loss of prospects in civil life, and as every one else is getting permanent increase in rank, I believe that something should be done for those on the retired list.

The most important thing to consider is to get permanent advancement of one grade, and other considerations should be modified accordingly. There are a number of conflicting interests among retired officers, and I think that some of the officers who have been fortunate enough



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to have performed considerable service since retirement should modify their claims for relief to meet those of other officers whose only duty since retirement has been service during the present war. The legislation should be general and affect all retired officers under the rank of lieutenant colonel or commander in the Navy, and not be for the relief of individual officers, or officers of special classes.

It is doubtful if Congress will pass any legislation, or the Navy Department approve any legislation, which provides for permanent advancement of more than one grade, or temporary advancement of more than two grades.

RETIRED.

### DEFINITE INSIGNIA FOR THE REGULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue the fact was noted that some officers of the Reserve Corps felt themselves discriminated against in that their collar ornaments were readily distinguished from those of the Regular Army. The converse is, of course, that the insignia of officers of the National Guard and National Army cannot be so distinguished. How true this is can be realized only by one who is constantly coming in contact with officers of these various services who are personally unknown to him. When the collar ornament is slightly inclined it is difficult to detect the microscopic and carefully camouflaged letters "N.G."

The word "insignia" implies characteristic marks whereby the rank, arm and service of an officer can be recognized. From this point of view, the present collar ornaments are a flat failure. None but officers of the Reserve Corps wear a distinctive device which can be identified at a distance greater than a few feet, and the ornaments for Regular, National Guard and National Army officers no longer serve any useful purpose.

To the casual observer this may all seem a small affair. In reply, let me ask whether *esprit de corps* and pride in the uniform of the Regular Service has been fostered by the aping of its insignia by other branches. In 1905 the badge of a Regular officer was changed from the coat of arms of the United States to the letters "U.S.," for the reason that it had been so closely imitated by state Militia seals. Is it only coincidence that we now find our present insignia so closely counterfeited, the "distinctive mark" required by the National Defense act being an artfully concealed footnote of infinitesimal size? I must confess that I feel a certain pride in the fact that I have attained my present grade through years of faithful daily service, and not from an election by "the boys." I am content to wear my insignia of rank on my undershirt, if need be, but observation has led me

to urgently desire a plain and conspicuous "outward and visible symbol" for the Regular Service, which shall not be imitated by any other branch.

If revision of insignia was needed in 1905, it is a hundred-fold more needed now. Regular officers are already proportionately few, and many have been scattered through newly raised commands. They are held to a higher degree of responsibility than are other officers; they are entitled to a definite mark to characterize their uniform. A return to the old coat of arms is suggested.

LONE STAR.

### STERN METHODS TO MEET "FRIGHTFULNESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am told by a distinguished officer of the Italian army whose facilities for exact information are of the best, that it is a fact that the Germans and Austrians are now placing children, women and old men in the front of their advancing troops.

I read in your paper that upon the sinking of a German submarine the whining curs who as usual were shouting "Kamerad" were rescued from drowning by American bluejackets, and that "hot coffee and dry clothing were given the Germans, who were otherwise made comfortable for the run to the base." Also that one who died "was buried with full military honors from the deck of the destroyer."

Just as long as we keep up this gush and "dear brother" business in dealing with these brutes so will the final reckoning be delayed and the cost of life and money be increased. The other day a German submarine deliberately submerged with her helpless captives on her deck. "Military honors" forsooth! Can we ever get rid of mawkish sentimentality?

PARK BENJAMIN.

### MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

American military and naval forces are now ranged with our Allies against a common enemy. Brave deeds have already been performed and in the course of the war will be of daily occurrence. The gallantry of British and French fighting men is immediately recognized and rewarded by the granting of medals that serve to distinguish the recipients and to arouse the emulation of their fellow comrades.

To be of value as an incentive to gallantry a medal must be granted while the memory of the deed performed is fresh in the minds of all. The granting of a

medal years after the conclusion of the war is of very doubtful value and gives rise to unpleasant controversies. I suggest that Congress authorize the issue of a medal "For Distinguished Service" and vest the granting of this medal and also the Medal of Honor, under such regulations as it may see fit, in the supreme commanders of our military and naval forces in Europe.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

### DISCIPLINE IN 1864.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Nov. 24 you had an article on discipline which called my attention to a similar one issued in 1864 by Gen. C. C. Andrews, U.S. Army. The general says:

"The brigadier general commanding calls the attention of the troops to the great advantage there is in discipline. Our chief duty is to be ready at all times to exert all the power our natures are capable of, and it is discipline that enables us to be ready. Discipline should exist in the sentiments and convictions rather than in external forms only."

"Discipline is a matter of conscience. Unless it is in the mind and heart of a soldier to execute well what is required of him he will not habitually execute it well. The well disciplined soldier takes a pride and pleasure in doing everything as well as he can. A soldier should not do a half a thing. Whether it is to take aim at an enemy, come from the shoulder to support, or pay the courtesy of a salute, he should do it well."

"Discipline gives troops character and reputation. Character and reputation constitute moral power, and in war moral power is three times as effective as physical power. If the enemy knows his opponents are finely disciplined, he dreads them. Why should a soldier keep his arms and person clean? Because it indicates that he is doing what he undertook to do when he entered the Service, and because it is an evidence of discipline. Thus every private soldier can contribute something every day to the good name of his regiment, and if he is a true patriot and wishes to bring the war to a speedy and successful end he will endeavor to do his best everywhere and in everything."

Now although this was issued over fifty years ago, it is perfectly applicable to-day, and it is to be hoped will be carried out in our present war.

JOHN C. STILES.

### LIBERTY LOAN AT TIENTSIN.

Co. A, Tientsin, China, Oct. 27, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We noticed in your issue of Sept. 22 a report of the subscriptions to Liberty Loan Bonds by the Machine Gun Troop, 14th Cav., issued in the nature of a challenge to other companies who might subscribe to Liberty Bonds. If I am correct the subscription was \$4,750 from a strength of ninety-one men. The following is a report of the subscriptions from Co. A, 15th Inf., for second Liberty Loan Bonds:

Subscriptions by enlisted men: By allotment, \$5,550; by cash, \$200.

Subscriptions by officers: By allotment, \$500.

Subscription by company fund: By cash, \$750.

Grand total subscribed by Co. A, 15th Inf., \$7,000; with a strength of two officers and eighty-one enlisted men. We submit the above report because we are proud of it and may have no equal elsewhere in the Army.

Let us take this occasion to offer you our sincere appreciation for the JOURNAL, which we consider at all times to be the most valuable friend to our Service and informant during the present time.

HAYES A. KRONER, Capt. of Inf.,  
Commanding Co. A, 15th Inf.

### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, were designated last week:

Alabama—Eldridge G. Cabaniss, 2251 Highland avenue, Birmingham.

Arizona—Thomas J. Randolph, Douglas.

Florida—Walter Stokes, second alternate, Mohawk.

Illinois—John D. Mitchell, first alternate, Homer; Bernard Miller, 2311 Ogden avenue, Chicago; Samuel Berkowitz, first alternate, 815 Fourteenth street, Chicago; Emmanuel Sherry, second alternate, 3326 Douglas boulevard, Chicago.

Massachusetts—Ralph H. Alden, 42 Vinton street, Springfield; Paul J. Sullivan, 69 East street, Chicopee Falls; Mark Stevens, first alternate, Huntington street, Springfield; Charles A. Wight, second alternate, 52 Madison street, Chicopee Falls.

Michigan—Fred Tebbe, Benton Harbor; Max Moore, first alternate, Dowagiac; William H. Bartlett, St. Joseph; Conant Hatch, first alternate, St. Joseph.

Missouri—George D. Ellis, 4915 Devonshire avenue, St. Louis; William H. Luyties, first alternate, Pennsylvania and Wydown streets, St. Louis; Sheller L. Steinwenter, second alternate, 4404 Lindell place, St. Louis.

New Jersey—Robert C. Langer, first alternate, 42 Astor place, Jersey City.

New York—William H. Watson, second alternate, 995 Southern boulevard, New York city.

Ohio—Fred F. Innis, Georgetown; Max D. Gustin, first alternate, Millsboro.

Porto Rico—Pedro E. Mejia Martorell, San Juan; Louis Pereya, first alternate, Humacao; Benicio Sanchez, second alternate, Carolina.

Texas—John L. Coers, second alternate, San Marcos.

### NATIONAL GUARD.

Alabama—Donald W. Long, Co. K, 14th Ala. Inf., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; James W. Vaiden, Troop I, 1st Ala. Cav., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

District of Columbia—Bn. Sergt. Major William E. Griffin, 66th Art. Brig., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Corpl. De Vere R. Weedon, Batt. A, 112th F.A., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.

New York—Pvt. Edward R. Diggs, jr., Co. A, 105th Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

Washington—Master Gunner Charles S. Joslyn, Non. Com. Staff, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Washington; Sergt. Paul J. Roberts, 4th Co., C.A.C., Fort Worden, Washington.

West Virginia—Paul L. Brooks, Hdq. Co., 150th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Joseph M. Hartley, Hdq. Det., M.S., 113th Ammunition Train, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Stanley S. Thomas, wagoner, 113th Ammunition Train, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; John M. Provance, Co. B, 150th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the National and State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

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## THE SENATE'S WAR SURVEY.

The long-threatened Congressional investigation of the conduct of the war has arrived in the form of a decision by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to "survey" the expenditures in preparing the American Army for the war of 1917, and hearings were begun on Dec. 12 the day after the committee announced its plans. The action is partly the result of pressure brought on Congress by hundreds of complaints from the parents and other relatives of the men in the National Army cantonments particularly, and partly as the natural tendency of Congress to desire to investigate public affairs that has hitherto revealed itself in efforts to revive a Committee on the Conduct of the War such as was the source of so much trouble to the Army in the Civil War. Senator Chamberlain's announcement of the purposes of the "survey," which is to be more of the nature of an inquiry than of an investigation we are told, is to the effect that what the Senate Military Affairs Committee desires to ascertain is just what progress has been made with preparations for war. He reminds us that Congress appropriated \$5,249,086,335 for the betterment of the Army last summer and the estimates sent to Congress on Dec. 3 ask for \$6,610,224,299 for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1918. The statement issued concerning the "survey" says:

"The vast sums expended for the Army afford opportunity for recklessness and extravagance, if they existed in connection with any arm of the Service. The grubber after facts needs not be apprehensive of the harvest if any foundation is found for the rumors. \* \* \* With approximately \$12,000,000,000 represented in the scope of the work the Committee on Military Affairs can find material for a survey that will prove beneficial alike to the Administration and people. It should demonstrate exactly where the hard and soft spots are to be found."

Senator Chamberlain was very emphatic in stating that the purpose of the "survey" was to be constructive rather than critical. The matters to be looked into, or more properly over, will include shortage of clothing, small arms and ordnance, the health of the troops, and Army contracts. But from an independent statement made by Senator Wadsworth, of the committee, it would appear that the "survey" is to bear the usual character of a Congress investigation with all that such processes mean. Senator Wadsworth has made a personal investigation of several of the National Guard camps and National Army cantonments during the Congressional recess and as a result he declares he found men in these camps and cantonments who were attached to machine gun battalions "who had never seen a machine gun"; that "in no camps were there light arms for half the number of men there"; that they used "broomsticks" in drill, that is wooden guns; and that "a general shortage of everything in the way of ordnance seemed to exist." As to the lack of clothing and blankets he "understood" there was "a woeful insufficiency." He thought it might be that this shortage of clothing and blankets "is responsible for epidemics of pneumonia in some of the camps."

This is all very familiar reading and must remind the people of the United States, at last, that we really are at war if they have failed to realize that fact as many public speakers are fond of stating. It is to be hoped that the Senate Military Affairs Committee will hold its meetings in the open and not indulge in secret sessions,

for it is well that full information about conditions in the National Guard and National Army, both good and bad, should be known officially to the American people. That any information could be revealed to the enemy by any such hearings seems absurd in view of the fact that newspapers up and down the land have been printing such statements as Senator Wadsworth makes ever since the first man went into one of these camps and cantonments. We have an idea that these conditions are not as bad as they are reported to be by civilian observers, who seem to cling to the idea that warfare can be conducted in steamheated trenches with all the comforts of home in spite of the flood of war books depicting life at the front with all its physical misery of mud and cold, dirt and disorder that is inseparable from war; and from which, it is certain, no Congressional "survey" can spare the American troops now or hereafter.

Congress can—and may—do a vast injury to the country if it attempts to interfere with the military control of the affairs of war; but it may be to the public advantage if there is brought about a better understanding both of the great work successfully carried on in our preparations for war, and of the errors, derelictions and inefficiencies, greater or less, that may have occurred here and there, and may be corrected if they are brought to light.

If Congress seeks to inquire into the failure of the U. S. Government to have sufficient ordnance, small arms, clothing, and vast quantities of other equipment ready an army of "a million men over night," it would do well first to turn the searchlight of investigation upon Congress itself, which is alone responsible for the lack of readiness of the United States to defend itself in war, and the lack of supplies of all kinds, now so urgently needed.

When the most competent military men of the Nation have pointed out plainly to Congress for many years past the need of a larger Regular Army, and of adequate reserve supplies Congress has paid no heed to them. The answer to the plea for proper preparedness has been that we could raise an army of a million of men over night, that we did not need a large Regular Army, that the National Guard should be further developed, and that with the oceans separating us from possible enemies we would always have ample time to prepare for war.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for over forty years has pointed out again and again the utter inconsistency and danger of such a policy, and has continually advocated an adequate Regular force, with proper reserve supplies. It has predicted the very conditions that now exist, of hasty preparation under adverse conditions. When the great war broke out over three years ago, we urged Congress to authorize an army of 1,000,000 men, to be prepared for the worst that might come. Congress did nothing until compelled by the pressure of public opinion and our entry into the war. The folly of assuming that a million of men could be ready for war over night was then made manifest.

## AN INTERNATIONAL NAVY AND PEACE.

In his annual report for 1917, an extensive summary of which appears elsewhere in this issue, Secretary Daniels returns to the subject of "an international navy to keep the peace of the world" which he has discussed in every one of his previous reports as Secretary of the Navy. Of his plan he says any "immediate hope for a world-wide agreement for reduction of armament through joint action \* \* \* cannot be cherished now that all the world is at war." Pursuing this thought along the line of his hopes in the matter he asks the question: "But if this condition could not be reached in time of peace, may we not believe that it will be one of the compensations for the terrible tragedy of war?" And then he develops his idea, which is much of the same order as the military philosophy of ex-President Taft's League to Enforce Peace, in these words:

"The necessity for naval vessels will continue, but, among the policies that will be approved in the peace conference that will follow war there should be incorporated a provision guaranteeing an international navy to enforce international decrees. To this international navy, composed of separate naval establishments of all nations, each country should contribute in proportion to its wealth and population or upon some plan to insure that no nation can safely challenge the decrees of the high international court. To such a police of the sea this country will be ready to make full contribution, and to that end the expansion that now crowds all the old and new shipbuilding resources will soon place this country in a position to furnish as many and as powerful ships as will come from any other country. It would be a lasting calamity if, when this war ends, there should linger as a burden upon a people, already heavily taxed by war, a competitive program of costly naval construction. This country will, no doubt, take its proper place in bringing about such provisions in the peace treaties as will never again constrain any nation to adapt its naval program to the program of some other nation from which there is the compelling menace of possible and unprovoked attack. Such compulsion is the very negative of natural and orderly naval development. It means the tyranny of a program dictated by apprehension rather than the free choice of a standard suggested by national needs and supported by national ideals. An international navy, on the contrary, will make possible such naval development as each nation deems fitting for its own people. It will also serve 'the parliament of man' by providing a naval force ample enough to give validity to in-

ternational decrees and strong enough to keep inviolate the peace of the world."

## NATIONAL GUARD COMMISSIONS.

The following plan of commissioning officers of the National Guard drafted into Federal service and of Officers' Reserve Corps and National Army officers designated for permanent assignment to National Guard Divisions has been approved by the War Department:

All officers of the National Guard who were drafted August 5 will receive commissions in the National Guard of the United States with the rank they held on the date of draft, such commissions to bear date as of August 5, 1917.

All officers of the National Guard who have been promoted since Aug. 5, 1917, and who may hereafter be promoted will receive new commissions in the National Guard of the United States in the increased rank and bearing the appropriate date.

In issuing National Guard commissions no reference will be made to any staff, corps, department or arm of service, the commissions to read only, "In the National Guard in the service of the United States"; for example, "John Doe, Major, National Guard in the service of the United States."

Authority is given the commanding generals of National Guard divisions to assign National Guard officers of their respective organizations to such units within their commands as best meet the needs of the Service.

All National Guard officers shall be authorized to wear the appropriate insignia of the staff, corps, department or arm of service to which they have been assigned by the division commander, upon the receipt of their order of assignment.

All officers of the Reserve Corps and of the National Army, except general officers and officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the National Army, who are permanently assigned to National Guard divisions shall be recommissioned as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

The acceptance of a National Guard commission by an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps, or of the National Army, is optional with the officer. Should he decline to accept he will retain his original commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps or the National Army without prejudice, but will not be permanently assigned to a National Guard division.

Conferences are being held under the auspices of the Surgeon General of the Army to consider problems involved in caring for soldiers who may be returned from the American Expeditionary Forces unfit for further service. The plans contemplate provisions for the necessary surgical and medical attention by specialists; for reconstruction hospitals and curative workshops; for re-education; in the use of injured and artificial limbs; for vocational education or re-education; for occupational studies of industrial and agricultural conditions and for returning soldiers to employment in civilian life on a self-supporting and useful basis. Five divisions of the Surgeon General's office are represented in the conference to work out details of a plan of organization to be submitted to General Gorgas and, when it has received his approval, to the Secretary of War. These divisions are: The Division of Surgery; the Division of Military Orthopedic Surgery (seventy-five to eighty per cent. of military surgical cases are orthopedic); the Division of Surgery of the Head (eye, ear, nose, throat and brain); the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry (which deals with mental and nervous functional disorders); and the Division of Special Hospitals and Physical Reconstruction, which will provide twenty hospitals for reconstruction work. Plans being made must also include provisions for some reconstruction work to be done in France with soldiers to be returned to duty and for others awaiting transportation to the United States where the special facilities for soldiers not returning to service will be located.

An explanation has been obtained from official quarters of the return to this country of several officers of the Navy who were known to have been attached to the U. S. destroyer forces when they were sent to assist in the anti-submarine campaign in British waters. The Navy Department has adopted a schedule which will permit most of these officers to come home after six to eight months' service. On arrival they are to be detailed to shore duty—usually by assignment to a destroyer under construction. At "period intervals" Navy officers on duty abroad, except in the most important details, will be recalled for a short period and then returned. It may also be said that those returning will in many cases take back under their command the new destroyers which soon will be ready for service.

Ecuador has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, according to an official announcement made by the government of that country on Dec. 8. Ecuador has been on the verge of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany since early in October last, when Peru, Ecuador's neighbor on the south, dismissed the German Minister at Lima, Dr. Perl. After receiving his passports from the Peruvian government, Dr. Perl, who also was the accredited Minister to Ecuador, intimated that he would take up his residence at Quito, the Ecuadorian capital.



Major L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., paid a tribute to the part civilians have played in aiding the military since the war began, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York city last week. Other speakers also told of the part played by the civilian engineers of this country in making the nation ready for war. A vast amount of highly specialized and wholly unpaid civilian effort since the beginning of the war has aligned itself behind the Government and the military service, Major Moody said. Scores of civil and mechanical engineers who in peace time earn large incomes are now among the most efficient officers in his department. Corporations instantaneously put their factories and transportation facilities at the disposal of the Government. He closed his talk with a series of pictures showing armored cars, heavy guns and tractors. Prof. W. F. Durand, of Lehigh University, now a member of the special board on aircraft production, told how within three months he has seen forty acres of city property covered by aircraft producing factories, exclusive of the hundreds of automobile factories which have turned over all or part of their plants to airplane construction. He assured his hearers that hundreds of highly trained civilians are giving their whole time to aircraft production without pay and with little or no likelihood of their names ever becoming known to their countrymen. Leonard Metcalf, of Boston, a member of the board in charge of the construction of Army cantonnments, praised the Army contractors. He said that in most cases the construction of cantonnments and cantonment building had paid the contractors about one per cent. of the cost of construction. Three hundred expert engineers of the country donated actual personal service in the field in cantonment construction, and of this force a large number set aside personal business which would have brought them thousands in money in order to be of aid to the Government.

At a meeting of the Navy League held in New York city on Dec. 7, W. H. Stayton, executive secretary, announced that at the annual meeting to be held on Jan. 8 Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, will resign with six of its principal officers, and a slate agreeable to Secretary Daniels will be elected. In announcing this Mr. Stayton said he and Colonel Thompson would give twice as much time and money to the league next year. Mr. Stayton said Colonel Thompson had given the league \$123,000 this year. The officers who will resign with Colonel Thompson are Vice Presidents Albert B. Lambert and Henry B. Joyce, who leaves for military service; Treasurer Lewis L. Clarke, Counsel Herbert L. Satterlee, Executive Secretary W. H. Stayton and Secretary Arthur H. Dadmun. Mr. Stayton did not know whether Vice President Henry H. Ward would resign.

As to Switzerland's position in this war, Col. John C. Stiles writes: "In June, 1863, General Turchin, U.S.A., wrote Rosecrans that 'East Tennessee strategically resembles Switzerland. If there is war between France and Germany, he will have the advantage who will occupy the above country, because having gaps or débouches in his hands, he will threaten the flank of the advancing enemy and will secure his own.' The above is extremely apropos at this very moment as I read that it was well within the grounds of possibility that Germany would tear through Switzerland as she did Belgium, and if there is the slightest chance of such an occurrence, for heaven's sake let's beat them to it."

"The action of the War Department in providing ribbons for those wounded in action is, of course, most commendable," writes an Army officer, "and there is no doubt that the men who will receive this decoration will be proud to wear it. In this connection, however, do you not think that it will be simply an act of justice to give some sort of decoration to men who have been wounded in previous, though lesser, wars? There will be many officers and men of this class who will not be sent to the other side, but who have rendered valuable services to the Government in the past—men who have risked their lives, who have been wounded, and yet have nothing to show for it."

Noting a suggestion in a daily paper that Congress should see fit to pay at least the Regular Army officers their commutation, whether in camp or in France, even if from motives of economy they could not pay Reserve Officers, an Army woman writes: "I hope when Congress sees fit to pay commutation they will remember the Regular Army as a unit, and not forget a good many Reserve Officers and 1st and 2d lieutenants of the National Army who were non-commissioned officers and were entitled to quarters, heat and light. Like the Regular Army officer, they have moved so often they could never establish a home for their families."

The Brazilian High Commission, which is to spend a year in this country to work for closer co-operation between Brazil and the United States in the prosecution of the war, arrived at an Atlantic port on Dec. 5 from Rio Janeiro. The members of the commission are Col. Alito Gama, Major Borges Fortes, Capt. Alexandre Bueno, Capt. S. Lisboa, Capt. Jacobs Nogueira, Lieut. A. Santos, Lieut. Louis Procopio and Lieut. Markidono Frognundes.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, recently returned from France on a mission for the Y.M.C.A., made an address in New York city on Dec. 2. He read this message given him by General Pershing: "Tell them there is no ground for the heresy that Germany cannot be beaten. Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten, and Germany will be beaten."

According to a statement made in Washington on Dec. 8 nearly 2,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, seized by the United States officials on the Mexican border, has been delivered to the Mexican government under a general order of the War Department, carrying out the President's instruction that the embargo be lifted temporarily.

#### THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

The annual report of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, for the fiscal year 1917 and which is dated Dec. 1, 1917, appears in an abbreviated form. There are eighty-three pages of text in place of the 143 pages in the 1916 report, the customary appendices (including the report of the General Board, of the Chief of Operations, and various tables) being omitted. "Since April 6 the Navy of the United States has been undergoing the test of war," Mr. Daniels says in explanation; "while I may not, therefore, speak in detail of the greater naval operations since that date, it may be stated that the record is one of increasing power, of developing resourcefulness, and of co-operative achievement which the American people may well survey with national pride."

In spite of being prevented by the necessities of the emergency from giving too exact a statistical report of the activities of the Navy during the past year, Mr. Daniels's array of general figures makes a very impressive showing. Our Navy's active participation in the war began on April 16, when six destroyers were ordered to prepare for service abroad, and on April 24 they sailed for European waters. "Since that date," the report continues, "other vessels of various types have been dispatched from time to time and are rendering constant and useful service. How important and valuable that service is will be the subject of reports when victory is celebrated."

#### Great Expansion of the Navy.

"The most difficult problems before the Navy Department since the beginning of the war have grown directly or indirectly out of the great expansion of the Navy found necessary," Mr. Daniels continues. "From a force of 4,500 officers and 68,000 enlisted men in January, 1917, the Navy has expanded to 15,000 officers and 254,000 enlisted men, including Regulars, Reserves, and National Naval Volunteers. Further expansions are inevitable. The Navy had 130 stations of all kinds on Jan. 1, 1917. It has now 363. The number of employees at regular navy yards in the United States has increased from about 35,000 to over 60,000. On shore and afloat, including civilians and sailors, the Naval Establishment embraces more than 300,000. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 the monthly expenditures for all naval purposes were about \$8,000,000; they are now about \$60,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were 300 naval vessels of all kinds in commission; to-day there are many more than a thousand. These typical figures sufficiently indicate the task the Navy has had to accomplish to date in the way of expansion."

As to the relations between the U.S. Navy Department and the naval authorities of our Allies the report says: "There has been a particularly frank and free interchange of naval and technical information between the countries with which we are allied and ourselves, which has been of great value in view of actual war experiences abroad. Not only as to broad policies but also with respect to details of construction and tactics we are in close touch." The "immense flood" of inventions and ideas submitted to the Navy Department has not been found to have much practical value, but has required much labor on the part of the Department, with the assistance of the Naval Consulting Board, to care for it.

#### The Coast Patrol.

The Coast Patrol work is thus referred to: "Among the numerous lines in which the Navy has expanded since the war began, none is more marked than that of the coast patrol and the operation of the naval districts. Starting from a skeleton organization, there is now in operation along our coast a large number of vessels engaged in the upkeep of anti-submarine nets, sweeping for mines off the entrances to our harbors, and in scrutinizing the goings and comings of all vessels which approach our shores. Though generally of small size and fighting power, these vessels are constantly on outpost duty and serve to give notice of the approach of enemy vessels. Ships of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Lighthouse Service, and Fish Commission have assisted in this service, and, in addition to the ships purchased and commandeered, a number were loaned to the Navy to be employed during the war. In order to operate and direct the movements of the vessels in this service the coast is divided into a number of naval districts, each under a commandant, and each district further subdivided into sections, which serve as bases for the patrol vessels assigned to that section. The duty performed by these vessels and their personnel is onerous to a degree. In many instances they keep the sea for days at a time in small craft originally designed for short pleasure trips in good weather. It has been an excellent school, however, for training a large class of men upon whom the Navy can draw to meet the ever-increasing demands made upon it."

The report describes only in general terms the work of Vice Admiral Sims abroad and of the mission of Admirals Benson and Mayo to Europe, the convoy work of Rear Admiral Gleaves, and the visit of Rear Admiral Glennon to Russia.

Mr. Daniels incorporates a general summary of the work of the General Board for the year in place of the Board's customary report, giving a list of important questions considered and a list of the original recommendations submitted by the Board among which are: "Measures to be taken in war with Central European Powers; assistance to be given Allies upon declaration of war; naval policy, recommending a building program with a view to future contingencies; protection of American ships on the high seas; bases in Caribbean for use in war; sending naval officers abroad to observe methods of warfare and to report upon conditions; immediate steps necessary for efficient co-operation against submarines; plans for opposing submarine activity in the Atlantic; transportation of troops to Europe; the increase of personnel made necessary by the war; and quarterly review of bureau preparations for war and operations during war."

#### Increase in Personnel.

As to the personnel, its increase and needs the report says: "The Navy and Marine Corps, which a year ago had a total enlisted strength of about 67,000, now constitute a force of more than a quarter of a million men. The Act of Congress of Aug. 29, 1916, authorized an increase in the enlisted strength of the Regular Navy to 68,700 and authorized the President, 'whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists,' to order an increase to 87,000. Under this authority the President, on March 24, issued an executive order directing the increase to 87,000 men. With the apprentice seamen and other additional classes the total number that could be enlisted was about 100,000."

"The Bureau of Navigation, after careful study, recommends that the permanent enlisted strength of the Navy be increased to 129,000 men, plus 10,000 apprentice seamen, 7,000 men under training in trade schools, and 4,000 men for aviation; and that for the period of the war the

enlisted strength authorized should be 180,000 men, plus 24,000 apprentice seamen, 14,000 men under training in trade schools, and 10,000 men for aviation. Meanwhile the Naval Reserve Force, which was created by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, has grown from a few hundreds to over 49,000, nearly as large as the Regular Navy was eighteen months ago, and most of them are on regular duty. The Hospital Corps has grown from 1,600 to 7,000. There are 16,000 National Naval Volunteers and Naval Militia, and nearly 5,000 men in the Coast Guard, which has been placed under the Navy Department for the period of the war."

#### Staff Selective Promotion Advocated.

Mr. Daniels declares that "the day of promotion by seniority in the line of the Navy has forever passed" and recommends that "the law should be extended so that promotions in all grades, from ensign to admiral, shall be by selection," and that "the time has now come to extend the modern plan of promotion by merit to all commissioned officers of the staff as it now exists to the line." And he "earnestly recommends" that Congress enact legislation to that effect. He also expresses the hope that the maximum age limit of fifty years for commissioned warrant officers will be removed, as it has prevented the temporary appointment as ensigns of a number of very deserving officers. He asks that the distinctive naval rank of commodore be revived, saying that it is associated with the best traditions of the Navy from Commodore Perry to Commodore Dewey. "Every midshipman," he says, "should serve an enlistment of one year." If war had not intervened his purpose had been to recommend that no midshipman appointed to the Naval Academy should receive his commission under five years, and that, after passing the entrance examination, every appointee should go to sea as a regular enlisted man and serve one year in the ranks before entering Annapolis. Secretary Daniels is fully convinced, he says, that no man should be commissioned in the American Navy until he has spent at least one year "before the mast," as an enlisted man, that no man should go to the top except by beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder. He expresses the belief "that the day will come when all the appointments to the Naval Academy will come by promotion from the enlisted personnel." He suggests that the present law governing the appointment of midshipmen be changed so that a uniform term of residence be required of all appointees, that the residence required be two years in the district from which appointed, and not be, as now, governed by the varying laws of the different states. He notes that "when all the work now under contract has been completed there will be accommodations in Bancroft Hall for 2,200 midshipmen."

In his resumé of the work of the Marine Corps Mr. Daniels briefly describes the service performed by the corps in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba and in France, where the corps is represented by the 5th Regiment, and states that more Marines are to be sent to France.

#### Ship Construction Program.

In the matter of the "three-year program" Mr. Daniels says: "In view of the urgent demand for destroyers and merchant vessels, it has not yet been practicable to begin the construction of some of the larger vessels of the program under the provisions of the last act, but they will be pushed to completion as rapidly as the facilities of the country will permit. Active work is progressing rapidly and the shipbuilding capacity of the country will be very largely increased. My recommendation is that the authorization to proceed with the remainder of the three-year program should be obtained from the Congress at its next session. The Department will be prepared to go into this matter in full detail when taken up in the usual course by Congress and I will then make specific recommendations for all the additional fighting ships that can be constructed."

The Navy's air service development has been much more satisfactory in 1917 than in the previous year, the ratio of increase in material being approximately 1,400 per cent., the increase in personnel approximately 3,000 per cent., and the increase in stations and training schools about 3,200 per cent. Mr. Daniels points out that the first forces to reach France for service against our enemies were men of the Navy air service. He summarizes the work of the Naval Communication Service, the shore station enlargements, the feeding and clothing of the Navy, and the work of the Surgeon General, pays a tribute to "Admiral Dewey, naval hero and statesman," and notes with appreciation the erection of the statue to John Ericsson, and brings his report to an end with an expression of opinion on "An international navy to keep the peace of the world." Although he admits such a plan is not practical in this time of war, he has hopes of it for the future.

#### ANNUAL REPORT, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

In his annual report of the U.S. Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1917, dated Oct. 10, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett makes only this brief allusion to the participation of the officers and men of the Corps in the work of the American Expeditionary Forces: "In June last, by direction of the President, a certain portion of the Marine Corps was detached for service with the Army on the continent." During the twelve months since the submission of the last report 852 officers have been appointed, ninety-one of these prior to April 7, 1917, and 761 since the declaration of a state of war. On the subject of new officers, General Barnett says: "Owing to the unusually large number of young men of excellent education and fine attainments who have enlisted in the Marine Corps since the outbreak of war, it has been decided that no further appointments of civilians to the rank of second lieutenant will be made during the continuance of the war, and that all vacancies occurring in that grade, not required for graduates of the Naval Academy, will be filled by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers." As to the enlarged Corps he adds: "The organization is practically complete and the entire Corps is engaged in advanced training. This training is intensive in its nature and the new organizations have already attained a high state of efficiency. It is believed that it would be altogether practicable to still further enlarge the Marine Corps, thereby giving its officers and enlisted men the opportunity of rendering greater service to the country. The advisability of doing so is submitted to the department for its consideration."

No new personnel legislation is therefore recommended at this time, except the creation of the rank of "private, first class," and the amendment of Section 1570 of the Revised Statutes to provide that "every seaman, landsman or Marine" who performs the duties of fireman on board any vessel of war shall be entitled to receive thirty-three cents a day for the time he is employed as fireman in addition to their regular pay.

The First Provisional Brigade of Marines, in con-



junction with the Haitian Constabulary, has continued its efficient service in that country and a state of peace has been effectively maintained. The Second Provisional Brigade has continued similar good work in Santo Domingo, but not without casualties to the officers and men. A battalion of Marines has been acting as the military garrison of the Virgin Islands since they were transferred to the United States by the kingdom of Denmark in April last. The fixed defense companies of the Advanced Base Force, which were stationed in Haiti and Santo Domingo at the time of General Barnett's last annual report, have resumed their station at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Two regiments of Infantry for advanced base work are being trained at Quantico, Va., and the Artillery battalion of the Advanced Base Force is being trained at the same place. The Marine Officers' School is also at Quantico since July.

The number of men of all grades who qualified as marksmen or better in 1916 was 6,623, while in August, 1917, this number had been increased to 13,819. The total gain in the enlisted force for the year was 18,456 and the total loss 3,740. From the time of the last report to the date of the present one there have been seven retirements, ten deaths and two resignations of officers. (The deaths include six officers of the retired list.) During the year there were forty-one quarter-master clerks and forty-three marine gunners appointed, all but three of whom have been commissioned temporary second lieutenants.

## NAVY ANNUAL REPORTS.

### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

#### Ship and Personnel Increase.

Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer's annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for the fiscal year 1917 is dated Oct. 10 and includes additions to Oct. 1, 1917. As proof of his statement that "the personnel has been provided for every operation of war projected by the department," Rear Admiral Palmer gives us the most complete statement yet issued by the Navy Department as to the number of vessels commissioned since April 6, 1917, his report reading: "Since the beginning of the war 745 vessels, including battleships, destroyers, submarines, auxiliary cruisers, submarine chasers, transports, converted yachts, supply ships, fuel ships, gunboats, etc., for service in the fleets and abroad have been commissioned with full personnel. Some of these vessels were 'in reserve' and 'in ordinary,' but the greater part of them are newly commissioned."

By way of explanation of the comparative brevity of the report (eighteen pages this year as against twenty-four last year) Rear Admiral Palmer says: "The supply, training and assignment of personnel, and the work done in connection with the supply of navigational instruments and charts is so closely associated with the movements and disposition of vessels of the fleets, that much of the information is of a confidential nature. It can be stated, however, that at the end of the fiscal year 1916 there were about 54,000 enlisted men in the Regular service and also a few hundred Fleet Reserves. This number has been increased to about 150,000 enlisted men, 48,000 reserves of all classes, and 15,000 Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers." He adds on this point: "Recruiting has been remarkably successful. It is interesting to note that all enlistments in the Navy are entirely voluntary, and that all recruits have come in for a full four years' enlistment, rather than for the period of the war."

As to the training of the enlisted men he states that the "regular training stations have done remarkable work" since although originally fitted for accommodating 6,000 men they have been expanded successfully so that now there are assigned to them over 40,000 men. "It is proper at this time," Admiral Palmer writes, "to acknowledge the splendid work of the officers and instructors at these training stations, and great praise should be given also to the officers and men of the fleets, who have trained thousands of men for deck and engineering duties on the new vessels that have been put in commission. The operations of the fleet would have suffered materially had it not been for this fine spirit of co-operation on the part of the personnel afloat and ashore." He adds: "In addition to their many duties in connection with the regular force of midshipmen, the officers of the Naval Academy have established a school for 300 Reserve officers and are preparing them for service afloat at the end of a four months' period. Some of the leading universities and schools of the country are now rendering valuable assistance in training Reserve officers and enlisted men."

In order "to handle the great number of new vessels of the Navy that are now under construction" Rear Admiral Palmer recommends that Congress should take action at the present session so as "to make the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy 12,000 men, plus 10,000 apprentice seamen for training, 4,000 aviation and 7,000 men in trade schools. The emergency strength authorized at the beginning of the war was 150,000 men, but with the knowledge we have of the operations which will be undertaken, the emergency strength should now be increased to 200,000 men of the regular Navy. Should the Navy be required to furnish personnel for the merchant marine an additional 80,000 men would be necessary, either Regulars or Reserves." Along this same line he points out that as it is "easier to get men than it is to train officers," Congress should take action so the three years' course at the Naval Academy be extended for a five-year period instead of the two-year period scheduled by Congress last year, and also "that the appointments of each Senator and Representative be fixed at five each." As to the capacity of the Naval Academy he states that "it will be about 1,800 in the main buildings by Oct. 1 next, and there will be additional room for 200 midshipmen in the Marine Barracks and 400 more in the temporary barracks, should such a number of candidates be available. In the following year the main building alone will hold 2,200 midshipmen, and it is sound policy, for the efficiency of the fleet and for national educational purposes that the Academy be kept filled to the limit of its accommodations."

Rear Admiral Palmer urgently impresses on the Department the need for providing proper space to efficiently handle the personnel of the Navy and renews his recommendation that the very moderate increases in the pay of clerks and for additional clerks be authorized at this session."

The total number of men enlisted in 1917 was 92,413, the total of extended enlistments 844, the total discharged 16,550, and the net increase for the year being 72,096. The total number of men in the Service on June 30, 1916, was 54,234 and on June 30, 1917, the number had increased to 128,666. Of the 231,957 applicants for enlistment and extension during the year it

is interesting to note that 127,112 were rejected for physical disability or nearly fifty per cent. This is almost as large as the proportion of men who were rejected through the operation of the Selective Service Law and adds one more weight to the argument that we need universal military training in this country if our young men are to be fitted for the duties of life with sound bodies.

### THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

#### Meeting Submarine Attack.

Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in his annual report for the fiscal year of 1917 covers a wide range of important subjects. The report is dated Oct. 15 and is made public this week. The most efficient weapon against submerged vessels appears, from all reports, to be the depth charge, Admiral Earle says. A large supply of small depth charges was available immediately after the entrance of the United States into the war. The design and construction of a larger type of depth charge has been undertaken and deliveries are being made. In addition to depth charges, the bureau has developed and procured a supply of a number of weapons specially devised for anti-submarine use, the details of which it is considered should best be kept confidential. There may be mentioned, however, anti-submarine aircraft bombs, non-ricocheting shell, a heavy-projectile howitzer, and smoke apparatus.

A supply of smoke apparatus sufficient for all vessels operating with armed guards has been procured. A standard design has been approved and has been opened for general purchase from the contractors by merchant vessels, as the bureau holds that its cognizance in this connection extends only to vessels carrying armed guards. This standard type of apparatus has been recommended by the Shipping Board and by the Department of Commerce.

There have been a number of important new developments in ammunition during the year, but these are of a confidential nature and cannot be discussed in a public report. The bureau is keeping in close touch with all new developments abroad and at home which may tend to increase the efficiency of our ammunition.

An officer of the British Royal Naval Reserve, assigned by the British Admiralty to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, has been of great assistance in adapting the lessons learned by three years of actual sea work with mines to the ones now under construction in this country. The mine force of the fleet has carried out mine-laying exercises and experimental trials with different modifications and under different conditions of the standard mines. From these trials and from information received from abroad, several modifications in the design of the mine have been made leading to increased efficiency thereof.

The fire control work and developments have progressed rapidly during the past year along lines shown to be necessary from the experience of our allies in the present war. Advantage has been taken of every opportunity to obtain detailed information of the fire control work and developments of all navies. Due consideration has been given this and no expense has been spared to obtain the highest type of fire control instruments for our Navy.

#### Navy Ordnance and Ammunition.

During the past year the bureau has developed a new type of high-powered 6-inch gun, which is to be installed on the scouts. A 16-inch 50-caliber gun is nearly completed at the Washington Navy Yard, and it is anticipated that it will be proved within the next three months. Further, certain designs of new and advanced types of ordnance of a confidential nature have already been carried out.

The bureau has ascertained that the life of the large-caliber guns has been underestimated, a 14-inch 45-caliber gun having been fired a number of rounds far in excess of that considered practicable. The same holds true for the 5-inch 51-caliber gun which it was believed had a very short life. Experiments to determine the material or treatment by which erosion could be lessened have been carried out, but due to the stress of routine work and the fact that the production of standard material is urgently required at present, the bureau had to defer the extensive program of experiments that would otherwise have been desirable.

Prior to and since the declaration of war the bureau authorized alterations and repairs required to fit out all of the reserve battleships and armored cruisers. Reserve mounts and turret equipment for the fleet to meet emergencies has been contracted for. Special attention has been given to the subject of director firing, the improvements taken for its installation and adoption. The scope of this method of firing is being greatly extended.

The three-gun turret has been extensively tested during the past year with much thought devoted to ascertaining the best method of firing the guns. The bureau, through the Commander-in-Chief, received exhaustive reports on the material and methods used in the supply of ammunition. These reports were carefully considered and modifications made where necessary to doubly safeguard the ammunition supply. Special attention has been given to the detailed information received from abroad on the subject of ammunition supply and design of turrets, and great emphasis has been placed upon the necessity of personnel rigidly adhering to the safety regulations prescribed.

A considerable number of 3-inch anti-aircraft mounts have been completed and installed on ships in commission. A new design of long-recoil, high-angle, 3-inch and 6-pounder mounts for small craft has been completed, and a contract placed for a number of the mounts, deliveries to commence in September, 1917. The heavy demand for guns to arm merchantmen and auxiliaries on the outbreak of war exhausted the stock of reserve mounts.

Contracts have been placed for a large number of gun mounts for guns of 5-inch caliber and below. The material has hitherto been manufactured almost entirely at the Naval Gun Factory so contracts had to be placed with firms having no previous experience in this line of work. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in placing these orders, but with very few exceptions the firms that took the orders have made gratifying progress.

So far as is known, all demands for ammunition, not only for the fleet, but also for the various auxiliaries and merchantmen which have been armed, have been met fully and promptly. Large increases in the storage facilities at the various ammunition depots are being provided to care for the increased amount of material under manufacture and for the amount of the new war reserve.

The most serious problem in connection with service fuses is their proper testing. The proving ground limitations in this respect are well known, and effort continues to be made to increase facilities. The constant testing of these is an essential step in the obtaining of a uniform material, the quality falling off the instant a test is waived.

The cause of the bursting of an experimental bomb for

use by seaplanes against submarines, during which Lieuts. (J.G.) Luther Welsh and C. K. Bronson, U.S.N., were killed on Nov. 8, 1916, has been ascertained. The exploding mechanism has been altered so as to preclude the recurrence of such an accident. The urgent need for obtaining an additional site for long range firing and fuse work, Admiral Earle points out, cannot be exaggerated.

With the co-operation of the Major General Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, tests were held with machine guns at the marine rifle range at Winthrop, Md., and urgent orders were placed for the three types that were readily procurable. Considerable numbers of these guns have already been delivered, and larger quantities will be delivered soon in order to provide for the immediate needs of the Navy and Marine Corps. Sufficient rifles have been procured from the Army to provide for the needs of the vessels afloat and to partially provide for training camps. The situation regarding pistols is not yet satisfactory.

The record of the Navy's stabilized gunpowder continues excellent, and confirms the previous opinion of the bureau that our powder is at least the equal of any, if not the best in the world. The Navy had succeeded by October, 1917, in placing orders for practically all of its needs. The powder required by the Navy and not contracted for must be furnished by the expansion of the Indian Head plant. The difference in cost between purchase and bureau manufacture will provide more than sufficient funds for such enlargement. There was manufactured at the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head during the fiscal year 1917 a much larger total of smokeless powder than ever before, and at a cost less than in the preceding year, despite large increases in the prices of raw materials. Large contracts for smokeless powder have been placed with private firms, and within the statutory limit of fifty-three cents per pound, despite the great increase of labor, material, etc.

Up to the present time war requirements for high explosives have all been met at favorable terms both as to price and delivery, and similarly favorable contracts have been placed for large quantities of other ammunition components such as cartridge cases, fuses, primers, etc.

#### Shortage of Trained Personnel.

In a few of the technical branches of the Navy the necessary increases of skilled personnel have been obtained from civil life. In the case of ordnance this procedure cannot apply, as experience with its material afloat is the main essential to efficiency in its routine matters, as well as in the imitating of new designs. None but a seaman, apparently, can appreciate the force and power of wind and sea, as well as general shipboard conditions, a failure to understand which causes much otherwise well directed endeavor to be fruitless. The lack of sufficient trained sea officers to handle the war work of the bureau is the most serious problem at present confronting it. At this time the need is especially felt for a design officer.

The line officers given post-graduate courses in ordnance, in order to fit them for ordnance work in emergencies like the present, are required at sea, with the result that the bureau has not been able to secure their services, and is thus without one of its most valuable assets and one that had been provided for in its peace organization and work. Officers of the Reserve, the Naval Militia, and the Naval Volunteer Corps have been secured, but as yet in insufficient number. The shortage is felt at the bureau, the proving ground, the Naval Gun Factory, and the torpedo station, and will, unless corrected, be productive of unsatisfactory service in the fleet.

Admiral Earle praises the work of the clerical force, which he hopes may be placed on a better basis regarding pay.

A special class for the instruction of gunner's mates assigned to torpedo work has been established ashore at Newport, because the cruiser Montana, upon which the classes were formerly held, was needed for other service. The number of men assigned to the seaman gunners class has been increased.

#### Supply of Projectiles.

The assembling of outfits for newly constructed naval vessels has progressed more satisfactorily than during the previous year, but the assembling of outfits for converted vessels and for merchant ships has been difficult. During the past year twelve new vessels have been issued new torpedo outfits. Torpedo outfits on fifteen battleships and cruisers, six destroyers and two submarines have been replaced with the latest type of torpedoes.

It is estimated that the operations of the government projectile plant at Charlestown, W. Va., will start on April 1, 1918, with the manufacture of projectiles.

Some idea of the work at the Naval Gun Factory may be gathered from that fact that in order to standardize all batteries, make necessary revisions, and assign reserve batteries to armed guards, armed yachts, section patrol vessels, and naval auxiliaries, it has been necessary to print about 250,000 allowance sheets, and about 75,000 forms for different department shops, etc. Many torpedoes have been completed and many more are well along. A large number of guns were manufactured, and many more, from 14-inch to one-pounders, were refined and rebuilt. The gun work was badly handicapped on account of the non-delivery of gun forgings. Much special equipment had to be manufactured and installed to meet the increased demands on the factory.

The output in the forge shop was 7,909,982 pounds, an increase of thirty per cent. over that of the previous year. The output of good castings and ingots shows an increase of forty-three per cent. The largest increase in output this year has been in manganese bronze, naval bronze, naval brass, and open hearth and converted steel. Numerous economies have been effected, and some of them by the use of unsalable scrap metal in melting.

The rate of production of armor-piercing projectiles has greatly increased, and the quality of these projectiles now being delivered is better than it has been in the past. The almost unlimited capacity of the country for projectile making was indicated when sixty-nine firms bid on one proposal and at prices lower than any previous ones.

Contracts have been let and work is progressing satisfactorily in the manufacture of long-base range finders for the fleet. The problem of manufacture of optical glass appears to be partially solved, and good optical glass is being manufactured by several firms. Work has been undertaken in the construction of the optical shops at the Naval Gun Factory.

#### Activities of the Bureau Increased Tenfold.

The total appropriations handled by the bureau during the past year have been \$430,342,627, as against \$30,889,918, the greatest up to that time. This unprecedented increase in appropriations under the bureau naturally entailed an enormous amount of detail work, and the new force had to be drilled and coached so as to be able to handle it. The work has been handled in an entirely satisfactory manner.

"It is with satisfaction," says Admiral Earle, "that



the bureau invites attention to the value and adequacy of the ordnance work that had been accomplished during the years preceding the actual declaration of war. Its policies, the patient and painstaking work of its personnel, the accumulation of ordnance material, the integrity of its designs, and the actual readiness of every detail are producing results worthy of the best traditions of the naval service. It is with pleasure that the present incumbents of the bureau accord to their predecessors full measure of praise for the splendid work that they had done."

#### BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the fiscal year 1917 shows the effect of war conditions to a marked degree for it comprises just one page of printed matter as compared with thirty-eight pages in the 1916 report. Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., in his report, which is dated Oct. 15, explains the brevity of his text by stating that:

"Estimates for the salaries of the clerical and technical employees of the bureau and for the construction and repair of vessels at navy yards and on foreign stations; the purchase of stores, material, machinery, articles of equipment, and tools of all kinds; construction and repair of yard craft; and for the pay of clerical, drafting, inspecting, and messenger service for navy yards and naval stations and offices of the superintending naval constructors in the performance of all work of the Navy in the line of construction and repair have been submitted under separate correspondence."

The report continues: "During the past fiscal year the resources of the bureau have been severely taxed, due to the unprecedented amount of new construction, repair, and conversion work incident to the war. The Department is aware that there was during the whole year a shortage of officers and technical force available for the work of this bureau. This shortage could not be materially remedied by increasing the force from civil life, because, coincident with the demand for increased naval work, there was an equally urgent demand for an increase of merchant-ship construction. Under these circumstances it has been necessary to call upon the naval constructors and civilian employees concerned with construction and repair work, both in the Department and throughout the country, for exceptional effort. This has been cheerfully and zealously given, resulting in no small accomplishment."

"On the outbreak of the war, in addition to utilizing the full facilities of existing navy yards, private plants were called upon in accordance with pre-arranged plans, and have done a large amount of work, supplementing that of the navy yards. As regards new construction, during the year orders were placed for large numbers of additional vessels, the order of precedence of the various types of vessels under construction was rearranged, and exceptional measures taken to accelerate the completion of certain types. These measures are producing results."

The following vessels were dropped from the Navy Register between July 1, 1916, and June 30, 1917: Fox, Severn, Boston, Iris, Princeton and Rainbow, the last four vessels being transferred to the Shipping Board.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., devotes practically his entire annual report for the fiscal year of 1917 (dated Sept. 30) to a review of the work of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in its broader aspects rather than to the statement of details of expenditures. The increase of the work of the bureau owing to the large increase in the fleets and personnel of the Navy has made it necessary to work the staff of the bureau in treble shifts, and all the additional officers and employees have worked overtime to keep the work up-to-date. After praising the work of the regular staff, Paymaster General McGowan says: "Without the valuable aid of the civilian experts who have been added to the organization of S and A it would have been impossible to keep pace with the tremendous increase in the work or to permit the consideration which has been given to a mass of varied subjects. A number of these experts have voluntarily offered their services at salaries which are but a fraction of the salaries earned by them in civil life. Any man who has voluntarily given up his personal business at a great financial sacrifice to himself and to his family—in order to assist his country in her hour of need is entitled to the fullest appreciation possible."

The report reviews the work done in supplying storage space to fit war conditions at practically all yards and stations, including the new ten-story Supply Department establishment at the New York Navy Yard and the erection of the now famous "Sandra Court" in Washington among other structures. Thirteen pages are devoted to an exposition of the Navy's method of acquiring supplies, its advertising system in connection with such contracts, the forms of the contracts themselves, and the accounting system.

#### Cost of the Navy Ration.

In connection with the increased cost of living it is stated that the Navy ration cost \$0.438 in 1917 as against \$0.37648 in 1916. "An important factor in this unusual increase in the cost of the ration was the commissioning of hundreds of patrol boats and submarine chasers for duty in the Naval Coast Defense Districts; for which vessels—owing to the small number of men living aboard, their unfamiliarity with naval methods and the necessarily inadequate galley and messing facilities—an unusually large allowance for subsistence had to be made. While, however, the average cost of the ration increased about twenty per cent. over the preceding year, statistics compiled by the Department of Labor show that there was an increase of about forty per cent. in the wholesale prices of the principal items of food; so that, had the cost of the ration increased proportionately with the rise in the food market, it would have cost approximately a million and a half dollars more to feed the Navy than it actually did—somewhat over four thousand dollars a day."

"In administering the Commissary Department of the Navy every effort has been made to the end that, without regard to cost, the men of our Navy might continue to be—as the Surgeon General has stated they are—'The best fed body of men in the world.'"

Special arrangements have been complete by which naval supplies for and repairs to naval vessels of the Allied Governments can be paid for on a net cost basis—this policy having been also agreed to for supplies for and repairs to vessels of our own service.

The report closes with this statement: "Bearing constantly in mind the fact that the Navy is afloat and that the shore establishment exists only for the fleet, par-

ticularly that part of the fleet which is now on the firing line, the following Inter-Bureau Order was issued July 26, 1917:

"Requisitions, requests and recommendations from Vice Admiral Sims, senior naval officer in command in Europe, are to be acted upon the same day they are received and, unless there be some insurmountable obstacle, in exact agreement with his wishes; that is to say: when I properly have any discretion in the premises, it is to be understood that that discretion has already been exercised when Admiral Sims's wishes become known. Advice of action taken will be immediately cabled to Admiral Sims in every case."

"I am aware that, almost without exception, the foregoing rule has been in effect ever since Admiral Sims went abroad; but the necessity for instant action and unconditional support of everything that he does or wants to do is so obviously important that this order is issued to the end that immediate and favorable action may hereafter be invariable."

#### THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

##### The Navy's Instruments of Precision.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., retired, issues the annual report of the U.S. Naval Observatory for the fiscal year 1917 (which is dated July 1, 1917), he having succeeded Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf, U.S.N., as Superintendent on March 31, 1917. One of the most striking economies effected by this bureau is to be noted in the fact that the accuracy of the radio time signals, sent out twice daily during the year, and which can be picked up anywhere in the North Atlantic, has made it possible to reduce to one the allowance of chronometers for vessels of the Navy operating along the Atlantic coast, which enabled the bureau to transfer some of the surplus instruments thus made to new ships of the Navy. During the year there were 3,251 instruments repaired in the nautical instrument repair shop, a gain of twenty-seven per cent. over the number repaired in the preceding year, and a large number of instruments have been reconstructed from parts of instruments condemned by survey, sixty sextants having been made in this way and many binoculars and spyglasses have been repaired by using parts of condemned glasses. Rear Admiral Howard points out that "the astronomical work of this institution is now even more important than usual owing to the European observatories losing many skilled observers due to the war." An important advance has been made during the year, the report states, "by the purchase and issue of clocks for decks, bridges, officers' quarters and boats in which the hands and hour figures are painted with radium, luminous material so as to be visible at night. Aircraft are also being supplied with luminous clocks."

During the year the development of the Sperry gyro-compass has continued, and, in addition to the battleship and submarine installations, a new type of gyro-compass, consisting of two rotors, has been developed for use on destroyers. The installations of this type had not been made at the close of the year. In all the larger type submarines, beginning with the Schley, 60 and 61, and the R and S classes, the duplex system is to be installed. The school maintained by the Sperry Gyroscope Company has proved invaluable in supplying the Service with trained gyro men, and the results are shown in the increased efficiency of the compass.

Comdr. W. D. McDougall, U.S.N., continued as head of the department of compasses, etc., until Aug. 16, 1916, when he was relieved temporarily by Lieut. Comdr. James P. Murdock, U.S.N. Comdr. George C. Day, U.S.N., was in charge of this department from Jan. 15, 1917, to June 30, 1917. Prof. H. E. Smith, U.S.N., continued in charge of the supply department. Comdr. H. Kimmell, U.S.N., retired, continued as inspection and survey officer. Lieut. Comdr. James P. Murdock, U.S.N., continued in charge of the compass office until March 3, 1917, when he was relieved by Lieut. Isaac C. Johnson, U.S.N., who continued in charge of the compass office until June 13, 1917, when he was relieved by Comdr. John S. Doddridge, U.S.N., retired. Lieut. J. H. S. Dessex, U.S.N., continued as assistant in chronometers and other nautical instruments and time service to March 23, 1917. Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., retired, reported at the Naval Observatory on March 2, 1917, and has been assistant in the nautical instruments and time service since March 23, 1917.

#### NAVY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., head of the Hydrographic Office, in his annual report, dated Oct. 11, 1917, says that owing to the change of our Government from a peace basis to a state of war, there resulted an extraordinary demand for the publications of the Hydrographic Office for the use of Government officials, and especially for outfits to be supplied to vessels of the Navy in excess of the normal requirements, caused by the placing in commission of a vast number of vessels in excess of those kept in commission in time of peace. To meet this demand for charts, books of sailing directions, and other publications required for the purpose of navigation, and for disseminating information, the energies of the office, in anticipation of war and after the outbreak of hostilities, were largely diverted from the production of publications covering the world in general and concentrated upon the vicinity of the seat of war. This has resulted in the ability of the office to meet the demands for fitting out the fleet in this material.

"Never during the history of this office," Admiral Snowden says, "has such a great demand been made upon it as at the present and during the last fiscal year, due mainly to the fact that the British Admiralty could not supply the sailing directions and charts to this Government that it supplied prior to the beginning of the present war."

In noting the charts published, Admiral Snowden says that his office has completed thirteen new charts, twelve from original surveys by our surveying ships and one from our own and foreign surveys combined. These charts were all engraved on copper and four of them were photolithographed. There are eight charts under way in various stages of construction, being produced from the results of surveys by our surveying ships. One hundred and twenty-four charts have been produced from foreign surveys and 207 emergency reproductions have been made of British charts for war use. Seventy-one old Hydrographic Office charts have been modernized and reproduced. Of the new productions and reproductions of foreign charts, a total of 402 for the year, nineteen are copper plates and 383 are zinc. There are thirty-three copper plates of new charts in various stages of completion, including drafting, engraving, proofing, etc., and eighty-four zinc plates.

The office has now 2,507 of its own charts, besides

207 of its emergency reproductions which in time will be merged into its list of office charts. There have been printed during the year 249,938 charts for issue, besides 139,564 printed by contract for the office. There have been 217,559 pilot charts printed for issue.

Heretofore the office has bought about fifty per cent. of its charts and sailing directions from England, but it was now forced to reproduce all necessary charts as rapidly as possible by the photolith process. This resulted in a saving in cost, and a further saving has been effected in the reproduction of sailing directions previously purchased in great part abroad. An important point is the independence of the office and the service from outside sources. This Government, Admiral Snowden adds, should take a share of the general hydrographic work of the world commensurate with its maritime interests and importance, so that there shall be no dependence on foreign publications for the use of the Navy and of our merchant marine. To attain this end appropriations can well be expended in providing an ample number of employees and a more adequate supply of material. "I cannot too highly commend the efficient performance of duty by all the employees of the office, who have worked overtime and diligently to fulfill the enormous demands which have been made upon the office," Admiral Snowden says.

The work of surveys made by U.S. Coast Survey vessels on South American coast, the island of Guam, Cuba, Samoa and approaches to the Panama Canal are noted. Many changes in the personnel of the office have occurred. Retired officers of the Navy have taken the places of officers of the active list. The office has lost the services of some of its most competent employees, who resigned to accept commissions as officers in the Naval Reserve.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, there were published fifty-three numbers of Notices to Mariners, 305,075 whole notices, and 405,250 extracts. The number of paragraphs published (that is separate notices, affecting different charts and publications) was 3,570. In connection with the preparation of Notices to Mariners and the preparation of Sailing Directions about 2,500 technical translations have been made from, and of, books, journals, pamphlets, charts and letters and documents, from nine foreign languages.

#### ANNUAL REPORT, U.S. COAST GUARD.

The annual report of Capt. E. P. Bertholf, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, contains little reference to the war activities of that service since the entire organization passed under the Navy Department on April 6, 1917, the minute a state of war was declared. In the fiscal year (to April 6, 1917) 2,153 lives were saved by members of the service. In 1,534 instances vessels in distress were assisted and aid was given to 841 individuals in distress, not including 13,796 persons who were on the vessels mentioned. Total value of vessels assisted is given as \$14,960,910; derelicts returned to owners were appraised at \$50,000 and eleven were removed from paths of navigation.

#### Coast Guard Aviation.

"Development of the project for utilizing aviation in the work of saving life and property has been suspended during the past fiscal year," says Captain Bertholf, "except in the matter of training personnel. The authority of Congress was obtained for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of ten aviation stations for the Coast Guard and a school for special instruction in aeronautics also was authorized." At present the personnel of the service includes three commissioned officers qualified as "naval aviators," seven enlisted men qualified as "airmen" and one commissioned and two warrant officers serving as naval inspectors for the construction of aircraft. In addition, three commissioned officers are under instruction as "student naval aviators" and five enlisted men as student "airmen."

#### OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

##### Promotions in the Medical Corps.

The Adjutant General asked whether, under Section 1, Act of May 18, 1917, vacancies in the Medical Corps (which exist by reason of the requirement that 1st lieutenants shall not be entitled to promotion until they have served a period of years) can be filled by temporary appointment of lieutenants now in the Corps. The Judge Advocate General said in reply: "All vacancies in the Medical Corps must, under the law, be filled by permanent or temporary promotion, according to the character of the vacancy, of officers in the Medical Corps below the grade in which the vacancy exists, in order of seniority, subject, of course, to the required examinations, so long as there are officers in the Corps in lower grades; and temporary appointments can be resorted to only when the possibilities of promotion by seniority have been exhausted." The J.A.G. adds that "the grade of captain (in the Medical Corps) is not organizational as lieutenants under the present law are made captains after five years service, so that the lowest grade in the Corps is merely a composite grade in which rank depends upon length of service of the individual."

##### Military Courts for Troops in England.

A recommendation from General Pershing that the commanding officer of U.S. troops in England be empowered under the eighth Article of War to appoint general court-martial for the forces under him is concurred in. A general order providing this authority has been prepared.

##### Donation of Supplies Illegal.

There is no statute under which the War Department holds authority to donate supplies to the Cuban Government, the Judge Advocate General holds. The Surgeon General's recommendation that "certain articles of individual equipment for enlisted men, Medical Department, be sent to Havana and dropped from the rolls as donated to the Cuban Medical Department," should not be approved therefore. Attention is called, however, to the provision in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, which authorizes the Secretary of War to sell such supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores as may be desired by the Government of Cuba for the equipment of its troops.

##### Local Boards to Decide Citizenship.

"It is the opinion of this office," states the Judge Advocate General, "that the decision of local boards upon questions of citizenship is final and conclusive." A recruit who claims exemption from service as an alien but who is certified for service can therefore be tried by military courts for infraction of the Articles of War and other proper regulations. The opinion was rendered in the case of Peter Miodrag, now a private in the 309th



Engineers, who claims he is a Serbian by birth and has never declared intention of becoming a citizen. Charges have been preferred against Midrag for violating the 64th Article of War in refusing to obey orders. General Crowder believes the soldier can be properly tried on the charge and calls attention to the provisions made by the Provost Marshal General for reopening the cases of men who were erroneously certified for service.

#### Retention of Private Mounts in Service.

Some question having arisen as to the proper construction to be placed upon the word "acquired" in G.O. 113, War Dept., Aug. 22, 1917, the Judge Advocate General thinks it may be best to modify to some extent his views as expressed in the past upon the general interpretation of that order. He says: "The views of this office as expressed in the past should be modified to the extent of saying that if an officer was actually using his private mount in the Federal Service at the time he received the order of Aug. 22, he would be entitled to retain such mount in the Service at the public expense, even though he acquired it prior to his entry into Federal service."

#### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports Dec. 7-13.)

##### GERMANS MENACE ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT.

The week on the front in France was one of preparation on both sides for an expected German offensive. If reports credited in London are correct, reinforcements in great numbers are constantly coming from the East to the German front. The German artillery fire at various points grew more intense during the week. The enemy's air squadrons engaged in a contest for aerial supremacy which indicated his purpose both of shutting off the Allies' view of his rear operations and his intention of reconnoitering the Allied positions as the preliminary to the expected offensive. Ordinary traffic on the railroad of the Rhine region was again suspended, according to advices from Switzerland, as on the occasions of previous extensive transfers of German troops by rail. The vigor of the German attack upon Byng on Nov. 30 gave proof that the enemy had already increased his strength in the West at that time to a point in excess of what the British had expected. The coming of further reinforcements diminishes or removes, for the time being, the chances of a further prosecution of Haig's recent policy of steadily maintained pressure on the German line. The summer's offensive, though it carried the British consistently forward through the German defenses yielded them no prizes of importance in an offensive way. It left them in possession, on the other hand, of a number of points of local value, such as the Passchendaele ridge, the Vimy ridge and the line before St. Quentin and Cambrai, all of which must add difficulties to the task of the other side if it contemplates another attempt to gain a deciding advantage, such as the offensive of Ypres in 1914 and of Verdun in 1916.

German artillery fire during the week has been very formidable in certain parts, but widely dispersed. It was chiefly noted in the Passchendaele area, against the much reduced salient of General Byng before Cambrai and north of Verdun. The infantry confined itself to occupying and organizing the territory ceded by Byng, in and south of Bourlon wood; to local attacks on his north front, near Graincourt; to similar attacks on his south front, near La Vacquerie; and to attacks of minor importance upon the French near Bezonvaux, north of Verdun. Elsewhere the German raiders were more active than usual, at many points; while both British and French refrained from committing themselves to any serious new enterprises, facing the prospect of attracting the as yet unemployed reinforcements supposed to be coming up on the opposing side. Having sent an important part of their own army reserves to Italy during November, both French and British were the less desirous to continue with their opponent for the privilege of the initiative in France. On the contrary, it appeared from their attitude that they would gladly surrender this privilege if the enemy were resolved once more to try his offensive power against the strongest line in Europe.

An understanding of these apparent conditions seems necessary to the appreciation of the nature of the lull that has followed the activities of the British and French in November. As a further incentive to their adoption of the waiting attitude may be mentioned the expectation that the enemy will feel constrained to seek a decision, or at least the betterment of his position in the West, during the unfavorable winter season, prior to the entry of a fresh force of a million United States troops in the field next year. As soon as this new and formidable unit becomes a factor on the western front, the situation of the Teutons, so far as their prospects of a successful offensive are concerned, will naturally suffer. In the meanwhile, the Allies, to hazard an interpretation of their present attitude, court an offensive that cannot but tell heavily on the diminishing powers of the enemy, in respect both to men and to material.

By the retirement of Dec. 5 Byng gave up not over one-third of the new ground that he then held. He diminished his front and the somewhat perilous extension of his salient, and fell back to a line where the works of the German engineers were, to some extent, at his disposal. On Byng's westward front, the enemy contented himself with cautious occupation of the ceded territory. On the north front, near Graincourt, and on the south front, in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, his attacks were for the time being only of a local and minor character. At Verdun the German attacks of the 6th and 8th were half-hearted and easily stopped by the French fire.

The Germans resumed their operations against Haig's line on Dec. 12, shifting the point of pressure farther to the British left, to the stretch between Bullecourt and Quénant about ten miles west of Cambrai. In this area the British attempted to break through to the rear of the German fixed defenses last May. Bavarian troops advanced on Dec. 12 in close formation after silencing the opposing fire with artillery. They seized a salient in the British line, about 500 yards in depth, but did not extend their local gain. Further attacks east of Bullecourt were repulsed with losses.

##### TEUTON ATTACKS IN ITALY RENEWED.

On the Italian front the Teutons renewed on Dec. 5 their effort to turn the Italians' Piave river line from the north. They drove the defense from its main position on the Asiago plateau, made some progress likewise east of the Asiago as far as the Brenta and upper Asiago valleys, and captured, according to their own accounts, some 15,000 Italians. Their operations were favored, it is asserted, by the unusual lateness of the Alpine snows in this region. The heavy snowfall that would normally by this date impede the movement of heavy material and

particularly would diminish artillery mobility did not make its appearance. With the facility of frozen ground virtually bare of its winter covering the Teutons enjoyed an extension of favorable campaign conditions which they did not fail to put to use. While their gains were considerable, they failed to press their way to the lowland where their presence would have turned the flank of the Piave river line, and consequently did not gain the objective for which they strove.

The operations of Dec. 5, mentioned in last week's report, were directed mainly against a group of heights held by the Italians, and forming a salient between the Asiago plateau and the Brenta river, to the north of Valstagna. The heights in this position included Mts. Badeneche, Tondarecar, Giffa, Meletta, Demo and Castilgomberto. Attacking from the north and west, the troops of Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf took or cut off the heights successively in the order named, checking the Italian reinforcements that attempted to move up from Valstagna. On the following day they captured Mt. Sisemol and Vienna announced that they had occupied the entire disputed territory, as far south as the gorge of the Frenzela torrent, the next Italian line of defense. A force of Alpini, isolated on Mt. Castilgomberto, defended itself for twenty-four hours before surrendering, and other Italian units were sacrificed to cover the withdrawal of the remnants of the Italian troops from the salient. No attempt was made by the Teutons to cross to the south side of the Frenzela gorge or to press on to Valstagna.

Between the Brenta and the Piave no important attack was delivered. British troops have entered the Italian line and hold a sector at Montello, immediately west of the Piave, where they have not as yet been disturbed. The Teutons in their advance down the west side of the Brenta river have now covered the major part of the distance to the plains lying at the south, but have yet to surmount the last and most easily defended natural barriers.

In the delta of the Piave river, near the Adriatic coast, the Teutons made repeated attacks during the week upon a bridgehead at Capo Sile, on the east bank of the old mouth of the Piave. Here they gained Italian trenches with upwards of 250 prisoners, but were checked and forced back by the Italians in a counter-attack. The declaration of war by the United States against Austria on Dec. 7 has given rise in Italy to the anticipation that an American contingent will be sent to co-operate on the Italian front.

On Dec. 11 Austrian troops between the Brenta and Piave rivers attacked the Col della Beretta, Col del Orso, Monte Spioncia and the defenses of the Calcina valley. The Italians held the bulk of their positions yielding ground only slightly and at a few separate points. Light snowfalls were reported on the Asiago tableland and the Grappa range, promising an early handicap to the Teuton operations.

##### ACTIVE CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

While the present Bolshevik government at Petrograd is discussing peace terms with the Teutons, the Cossack element in southeastern Russia has taken the field in a campaign to capture Moscow. The rebellion has at its head General Korniloff, who recently made his escape from confinement at Moheliv, and Kaledines, the Hetman of the Don Cossacks. General Duffoff is reported to control the Ural region and to be in league with them. A dispatch of Dec. 12 reported that an engagement had taken place between insurgent and Bolshevik forces at Tamanovka, near Bielgorod, 350 miles south of Moscow. The uncertainty of the present government's hold on Moscow favors the attempt of the Cossacks and brings up the possibility that the Bolsheviks may lose control of the ancient capital, and with it of the whole central or Great Russian region.

Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, is likely to fall into Bolshevik hands unless it passes under the guard of Japanese troops. The port is closed in winter by ice and would at this season, naturally, be stored with war munitions from Japan and America, awaiting shipment to the Russian front. In view of the possibility of an overturn or a dispute of power in European Russia, it is of the highest importance that the stores at Vladivostok should not fall into the hands of a faction inimical to the Allies. A Japanese guard should be sufficient to make such a contingency impossible. Contrary to reports that a Japanese expedition had reached Vladivostok, a consular message to Washington reports the city in the hands of Russian troops.

##### JERUSALEM CAPTURED.

Jerusalem fell into the hands of the British expedition under General Allenby on Dec. 9. This success results from the brilliant advance made by the British this autumn, and the capture successively of Beersheba, Gaza and Askalon. The city fell before a combined attack from the south and west. Advancing through the highland west of the Dead Sea Allenby seized Hebron, fifteen miles to the south, and moved rapidly north to Bethlehem, while his left wing, farther to the west moved to outflank the defenders. On Dec. 8 the British attacked from the west and south, cutting off the retreat of the garrison and forcing the surrender of the city, which they entered with military ceremony two days later. Indian troops in the meantime followed up the Turks moving north as far as the Midieh to its mouth north of Jaffa.

As a step in the direction of the Turco-Teuton base at Aleppo, the entry of the British counts for as much in a strategic sense as it does otherwise in the sentimental influence that it exerts. At the northern end of the Syrian coast territory, Aleppo lies some 300 miles beyond Jerusalem, and is by no means within present reach. Mount Tabor, Damascus, Beirut, Homs and other defensive points interpose. Aleppo is accounted to be stocked with material for an intended Teuton offensive against the British in Mesopotamia and is in that case fitted for defense against attack from Syria. It is precisely in diverting the attention of the enemy from Mesopotamia that Allenby's advance in Palestine can perform one of its chief military services. For the present he has only a beaten Turkish army before him, and Jaffa, the seaport of Jerusalem, offers him a nearby base from which he has an opportunity, with sea transport at his back, to move upon Damascus.

In Macedonia there are few indications to suggest what plans the Teutons may entertain to drive out the allied forces and enter Greece. As one of the points most isolated from the Allies and accessible to the enemy, Macedonia offers an opening in case the German general staff should conclude not to devote all their efforts to a costly winter offensive in France or Italy. No new moves, however, have been made against Sarraï.

The Secretary of War has authorized the use of buildings at the Fort Niagara (N.Y.) Officers' Training Camp for the training of the recruits who have joined the Polish unit being raised here for service in France. Ignace J. Paderewski, the celebrated Polish pianist, is at

the head of the movement. The unit was being concentrated at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, when the coming of winter caused the abandonment of that site. Accommodations for 2,000 men will be prepared at Fort Niagara.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

Fourteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and seven under that tonnage were sunk by mines or submarines in the past week, according to the official statement of the Admiralty of Dec. 12. Italian shipping losses for the week ended Dec. 8, according to a Rome dispatch, were one steamer of more than 1,500 tons, one steamer of less than 1,500 tons and three small sailing vessels. One steamer, damaged by a torpedo, was run ashore. Two vessels were attacked, but escaped.

In the week ending Dec. 8, only one French steamship of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by German submarines. None under that tonnage was lost. Three French vessels were attacked, but none of them was destroyed. No fishing vessels were sunk.

The British casualties reported for the week ended Dec. 11 numbered 25,356, as compared with 28,322 in the previous week. The casualties were as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 359; men, 5,052. Wounded or missing—Officers, 978; men, 16,967.

The first American shot against Austria was fired by Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts, on the Lower Piave on Dec. 11, according to a dispatch from the Italian army headquarters, when Mr. Tinkham pulled a lanyard firing a 140-millimeter gun, sending a shell across the Piave to the Austrian positions. The Italian artillerymen gathered around the gun and raised a cheer as the American Congressman fired. Representative Tinkham fired the shot by invitation of the colonel in command, near Dona di Piave, during a heavy artillery fire along the Piave and the northern front. Congressman Tinkham, by firing an Italian gun at the Austrian positions, has taken on the status of a non-combatant attacking troops, and, according to the rules of warfare, laid himself liable to execution by the Austrians should he by any chance fall into their hands. Under the laws of war, a civilian may never engage in hostilities.

In his weekly review of the military situation abroad, issued on Dec. 10, Secretary of War Baker says of the recent German counter-attack at Cambrai:

"An American railway unit in the zone of active operations took part in the work of repelling the first German surprise attack in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt, and exchanging their shovels for rifles, fought off the enemy, side by side with the British. This German parrying thrust, the most powerful and successful blow aimed at the British during the past two and a half years, coming as it did immediately after the British victory in the same area, serves to emphasize the reviving strength of the Germans in the West. We must recognize plainly that the situation in the Eastern theater has brought about a very decided change in the strategic possibilities of the military situation in the West. Germany, by leaving only skeleton divisions in the Russian area, by concentrating all available guns, munitions and men in the theater of operations in the West, has been able to mass a relatively greater force than she has ever been able to mobilize in France in the past. This explains the success which the enemy was able to achieve in driving the British back from Cambrai. It would not do for us to minimize its importance. The enemy realizes that he finds himself temporarily in a singularly fortunate position, and he can be counted upon to take the utmost advantage of it. For a long time past he has been preparing his plans for just such an eventuality as would arise when Russia should enter upon negotiations for a separate peace, which has been a principal German objective ever since the battle of Tannenberg. We must expect that he will put these plans into execution. Thus he may have at his disposal for a time a preponderant numerical superiority in the West; he may even be able to achieve some relative advantage in the field, such as those recorded during the past week. The magnitude of the task before us can be more fully realized when measured by the success which the enemy is still able to gain. It means that we must speed up our military effort. The united nation must stand squarely behind our soldiers. It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at a meeting held in New York city on Dec. 10 to urge as complete utilization of the new State Barge Canal as may be found possible in relieving a freight traffic congestion which threatens to impede the successful prosecution of the war. General Black said in part: "Waterway transportation must be made an essential part of the means to protect us in the nation's peril. I speak of peril deliberately and advisedly. We are going to win, but it is going to be a long struggle for us. If we don't win we will be wiped out. There is not room in the world for America and autocracy. We must mobilize all our resources. Germany has always sneered at the United States, and believed that united action by our people would never come and could never be made effective. If England had been prepared there would have been no war. If America had been prepared there would have been no U-boat outrages. But Germany will soon learn that we can raise an army. To back up that great Army we must have facilities for shipping supplies to it. We must see to it that all the transportation facilities of this great State are organized and used. I have the honor to be the chairman of the Waterways Committee of the Council of National Defense. We have no power other than to report and give arguments in order to obtain action. We must, therefore, present the canal problem of New York state to the national Government intelligently and forcefully." General Black, replying to questions, said that if the State had found the canal a good investment, he did not see why Federal aid should be invoked. He argued that the investment of money in the canal transport undertaking was as sound as though put in Liberty Bonds.

The shell-loading plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company of Newcastle, Del., was damaged to the extent of \$200,000 on Dec. 12 by a fire starting in the shell-loading house, where 4,600 shells loaded with T.N.T. were stored. The fire started the shells exploding and one of the employees was killed and a few others injured. The plant was established soon after the outbreak of the war in Europe. It was created for the purpose of filling foreign contracts for war munitions, principally shells.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. deLoffre, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto on Dec. 12, 1917, is a son of the late Major A. A. deLoffre, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Colonel deLoffre was born in Washington, D.C., and received part of his education in France, where he attended the College de Cambrai from 1885 to 1889 in Cambrai, France, where the hardest fighting of the war is now going on. The remainder of this education was acquired in Columbus, Ohio, where he attended the Columbus High School, and was graduated A.B. at the Ohio State University in 1895. His medical education was acquired at the University of Pennsylvania. He is an honor graduate of the Army Medical School, 1903, and holds the L.M. degree from the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. Colonel deLoffre entered the Army as a contract surgeon in July, 1900, and entered the Regular Establishment in 1902, in Manila, P.I. He has served three tours of duty in the Philippines, four months of which was in Tientsin with the United States troops stationed there. Colonel deLoffre regrets intensely his retirement from active duty, as he believes that his place now is over in France where he spent his boyhood days.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engineer George W. Magee, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of Rear Admiral, died Dec. 9, 1917, in his home, No. 78 Ninth avenue, East Orange, N.J. He was born in New York Feb. 1, 1840, and was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy in 1861. During his fourteen years and four months sea service he served in the Pensacola, of the West Gulf Squadron, 1861-3; in the Juniata and Wachusett, of the European fleet, 1869-73; Minnesota, 1875-6; receiving ship Colorado 1877; Tuscarora, Pacific station, 1877-80; and Miantonomoh 1891. During his shore duty he served in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at New York. He was retired June 26, 1893. Some years ago he had a narrow escape in a hotel fire at New York city.

In addition to the facts we published in our last issue concerning the death of Lieut. Col. DeWitt C. Poole, U.S.A., retired, at Madison, Wis., Nov. 30, 1917, we note the following: It was Colonel Poole while a captain, who took Spotted Tail and four other Sioux chiefs to visit the great father at Washington in 1870, and the party made a tour of the big eastern cities, the purpose being to impress upon the Indians the power of the whites. He knew the Sioux intimately—visited old Spotted Tail once and was royally entertained though the dog feast laid in his honor had no special appeal for him. For some months during the Civil War Captain Poole was detailed as a special officer in President Lincoln's private office at the White House, and he was wont to tell his intimates in after years how certain important documents that the public attributed to Stanton or other Cabinet officers were actually penned by Lincoln himself—he, Colonel Poole, having seen them on Lincoln's desk or in Lincoln's possession. Colonel Poole had a light touch of paralysis some five years ago, and slowly had been growing more frail since, though out and about much, always, however, accompanied by a nurse. His death was quick and painless. He arose and dressed in the morning, ate a good breakfast, then, feeling indisposed, was assisted to his bed, where at once he silently passed away. Mrs. Bowman, who had spent the night with her father, was alone present with the nurse. He was married in 1871 to Miss Maria Pettus, of St. Louis, who died in Madison some eighteen months ago. The surviving children are Helen Louise, wife of Dr. F. F. Bowman, of Madison, Major John H. Poole, with the 16th Regiment of Railway Engineers in France, and De Witt Clinton Poole, Jr., Deputy United States Consul at Moscow, Russia, since September, before that at Berlin till after the war opened, then Paris and at Washington till sent to Moscow.

The death of Major Lester W. Cornish, U.S.A., was reported this week at his home in Pacific Grove, Cal. He was born in Boston March 26, 1859, and received his early education here. Entering West Point in 1877, he was graduated in 1881, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry. He remained with that regiment until Oct. 16, 1898, when he was promoted captain, 9th Cavalry. He was retired April 18, 1907, with rank of major for disability in the line of duty. Major Cornish saw service on the plains against Indians, and was in campaigns in the Philippines. Later he became Government agent in charge of the Sioux Indians at Fort Supply. His wife died about two years ago at Pacific Grove.

The remains of 1st Lieut. Arthur Mason Jones, Nat. Army, who died at the emergency hospital at Washington, Dec. 6, 1917, from injuries sustained in a fall from his horse, was sent to New York for burial. The body was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. A. M. Jones, of New York. Lieutenant Jones, who had formerly been in the American diplomatic service, was riding with Major Sherman Miles, U.S.A., when his horse bolted and slipped on the wet pavements, Lieutenant Jones being thrown and sustaining a fracture of the skull. He entered the French ambulance service in 1915, and, returning to the United States just before the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the Army. He received his commission as first lieutenant the latter part of December, 1917, and has been stationed at the Army War College.

The death of Ensign (T) G. W. Irwin (G), U.S.N., attached to the U.S. Naval Academy, occurred at the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 6. Funeral services were held from the Naval Hospital on Saturday, Dec. 8, and the burial was in the Naval Academy Cemetery, with a military escort from the Reina Mercedes, and a firing squad from the Marine detachment. The following officers acted as pallbearers: Ensign (T) W. S. Evans, Asst. Naval Constr. (T) J. L. Jones, Asst. Surg. (T) C. B. Furnell, Chief Boatswain P. J. Kane, Chief Gunner James Donald and Chief Machinist C. H. Gihuley. Since Nov. 6 Ensign Irwin had suffered from a paralytic stroke that affected the entire right side of his body.

Mrs. Peter J. Callan, who died recently in Albany, N.Y., after an operation in the Albany Hospital, is survived by her husband, her daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Downing, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Downing, C.E., U.S.A., now at Camp Devens, her son, Capt. Albert S. Callan, attached to the Q.M. Corps, at Camp Mills, and another son, P. Marvin Callan. Mrs. Callan was educated in Sacred Heart Convent and passed many years in Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Callan have been living at 222 State street this fall and winter. They have had a summer home, "Brightfields," at Valatie, where they passed many seasons, and where their daughter, Russ, married

Colonel Downing at a military wedding. As a former regent of Mohawk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, she took an active interest in the civic activities of the city. Mrs. Callan for years had been interested in St. Peter's Church and was actively identified with many branches of the church work, her labors being highly appreciated.

Mrs. Parker Syms, mother of Mrs. Hensley Lacy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Lacy, U.S.N., and aunt of Mrs. Frederic Freeman, wife of Commander Freeman, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 2, 1917.

Caroline M. Swartwout, sister of Mrs. S. P. Vestal, wife of Major S. P. Vestal, U.S.A., died of pneumonia at San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 29, 1917.

The following deaths of officers were reported to the War Department this week.

Major Gen. Alexander C. L. Pennington, U.S.A., retired, at Newark, N.J., Nov. 30, 1917.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Jones, Corps of Interpreters, at Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1917.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Miss Lorena Marie Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Cal., and Lieut. H. O. Martin, U. S.M.C., stationed at the Mare Island Barracks, was announced at a large bridge party given by Miss Leila Cook at her Vallejo home on Dec. 1. The interesting bit of news was told by means of the awarding of the consolation prize, a daintily tied package which, when opened, let fall a shower of rice, disclosing the betrothal cards of the couple. Miss Anderson completed her education in Vallejo and, our correspondent writes, has been extremely popular among the younger set in that city. Lieutenant Martin has been at Mare Island for some months and has made many friends both in service and civilian circles. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hauhuth announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Bertha Hauhuth, and Asst. Naval Constr. James G. McPherson, U.S.N., at a large party given at the home of the bride-to-be's sister, Mrs. Harold Bergwall, in Vallejo on Dec. 3. Although no date has been set for the wedding it is expected to be one of the events of the spring and will take place in that city.

Capt. Francis H. Waters, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Johanna Hilgartner were married at the home of the bride, Rodgers Forge, Md., on Dec. 4, 1917, the Rev. Hugh H. Birchhead officiating. Capt. and Mrs. Walters, after a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley, will return to Fort Ethan Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Moffett announce the marriage of their daughter, Gladys Elizabeth, to Lieut. Thomas Baxter, U.S.N., on Nov. 13, 1917, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles Dole, of Northfield, Vermont, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Lieut. Raymond E. Knapp, U.S.M.C.

Miss Laura Tilden Kent and Lieut. Scudder Klyce, U.S.N., retired, were married in Pomona, Cal., on Dec. 8, 1917. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Norton, dean of Pomona College. The bride is a writer and teacher. An article by her was published recently in the Atlantic.

The gold room of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Cal., was the scene of a very pretty wedding recently, when Miss Enid Alpers, of San Rafael, became the bride of Capt. Van Rensselaer Vestal, Field Art., U.S.A. Chaplain E. P. Newsum, U.S.A., read the ceremony in the presence of a number of relatives and friends, who afterwards attended the wedding feast at the hotel. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Lund and Miss Henrietta Wickman, of San Rafael, and Miss Helen Jean O'Shaughnessy, of San Francisco. Lieut. Walter Hellmers, U.S.A., was best man. At the conclusion of the wedding feast Capt. and Mrs. Vestal left on a short trip to Los Angeles, to leave later for San Antonio, Texas. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Alpers, of San Rafael. She recently returned from New York, where she has been attending art school. She spent several years abroad with her mother, returning a short time before the declaration of war. The groom is the son of Major and Mrs. S. P. Vestal, U.S.A., of San Rafael.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morley Campbell, of 620 West 116th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele, to Capt. Laurence Bascum Meacham, U.S. Cav. Miss Campbell was graduated from Vassar College last June. Captain Meacham, West Point, 1917, is now on Gen. William S. Scott's personal staff in France.

The marriage of Miss Lynn Weatherly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Weatherly, of Athens, Ga., and Lieut. R. T. Kendrick, 57th U.S. Inf., took place at Athens on Dec. 5, 1917. Lieutenant Kendrick is a son of Major and Mrs. W. R. Kendrick, U.S.A., for many years with the 17th Infantry. Mrs. Kendrick will be at home with Mrs. W. R. Kendrick until January, when she will join her husband in Texas.

An interesting wedding in the First Baptist Church of Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1917, was that of Miss Mary Lemire Dodson and Lieut. Malcolm Whitfield Callahan, U.S.N. The floral setting was very attractive. The altar space was filled with stately palms, ferns, tall wicker stands of specimen white chrysanthemums and ascension lilies; while tall candelabra held white capdles. At the ends of the pews were tied white chrysanthemums with bows of malinge. Dr. Charles W. Daniels, of Atlanta, assisted by Dr. C. A. Owens, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Humboldt, were the officiating ministers. A beautiful musical program of pre-nuptial music was rendered. The ushers were Messrs. George D. Dodson, Sidney Wilson, of Humboldt, Henry White, jr., and Thomas J. White, jr., of Jackson, Eugene Anderson, of Lexington, and Charles Woolridge Scott, of Nashville. Groomsmen were Messrs. E. A. Smith, Noble Thweatt and Louis Holleman, Ray Wisdorf and David Gunn. The bridesmaids were Louise Warmath, Mary Jarrell, Harriet Crouch, Lois Jarrell and Orlean Dodson. Miss Mattie Bell Scott, cousin of the bride, acted as maid of honor. The matrons were Mrs. J. Wilford Thweatt and Mrs. Charles Woolridge Scott. Little Miss Edith Emily Scott served as flower girl, wearing a dainty frock of French organdy, trimmed in real lace; the white ribbon sash being caught with silver rosebuds, carrying a basket filled with pink rose petals. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore an exquisite

bridal robe of white satin, with draperies of Chantilly lace, and bands and ornaments of seeded pearls. From a coronet of orange blossoms her filmy tulle veil, which was caught in high loops at the back of her head, fell full length of her court train of lace, and was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies and orchids. Lieut. Callahan in uniform was accompanied by his brother, Lieut. Perry Callahan, U.S.A., as best man. Following the ceremony a wedding reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Seventeenth avenue. The home was decorated throughout with white chrysanthemums, ascension lilies and American Beauty roses. A beautifully decorated wedding cake was cut by the bride with the sword of the groom. Miss Harriet Crouch cut the ring, Lieut. Perry Callahan the gold button, Miss Orlean Dodson the wish-bone, and Noble Thweatt the dime. The gift of the groom to the bride was a handsome diamond pin set in platinum. The bride's gifts to the ladies of the bridal party were gold enameled forget-me-not pins. The groom's gifts to the groomsmen and ushers were gold tie clasps. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Crouch. A large collection of handsome gifts were displayed in the library; among them was a chest of silver, given by the parents of the bride. Immediately after the reception Lieut. and Mrs. Callahan left for New York. The bride's traveling suit was of taupe pom-pom cloth with hat of velvet and seal, boots and accessories in harmony. She wore taupe fox fur, and a corsage of pink roses. Lieut. Callahan is a graduate of Annapolis and has been in active service in the Navy for four years. Miss Dodson is a graduate of Union University and of Randolph-Macon Woman's College. She is one of Humboldt's most popular young ladies. Mrs. Callahan was in Yorktown, Va., New York city and Boston, but has returned to visit her parents during Lieut. Callahan's absence.

Miss Kitty Belt, daughter of Mrs. John W. Belt, of Warrenton, Va., and Capt. Austin McC. McDonnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., were wedded Dec. 4, 1917, in St. John's Catholic Church, Warrenton, the Rev. W. A. Gill, the pastor of the church, officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Alfred B. Horner, wore a gown of pearl gray georgette over pink georgette with girde of silver tissue, and picture hat of pink tulle with crown of cloth of silver, and carried a shower bouquet of sweet-art roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Charles Keene, of Washington, the bride's only attendant, was gowned in orchid satin silver trimmed with gray fox, and wore a picture hat to match, and carried manor orchids. Captain McDonnell had as his best man his brother, Lieut. Edward Orrick McDonnell, U.S.N. A reception at the Country Club followed the ceremony. Capt. and Mrs. McDonnell, after their wedding trip, will go to Boston, where Captain McDonnell is stationed. The out-of-town guests included Miss Margaret Fahnestock and Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Thomas, of Washington. The bride is the niece of Brig. Gen. C. B. Byrne, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Med. Dir. Gustave R. B. Horner, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the marriage of 1st Lieut. C. C. Taylor, U.S. Coast Art., and Miss Edna Parmelee, of Iron Mountain, Mich., at the bride's home on Nov. 29, 1917. The bridegroom is now in France, and the bride has returned home to resume her work as a teacher.

Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Capt. Ira J. Wyche, 21st Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding will take place at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Dec. 15, 1917.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redmond, Annapolis, Md., parents of the bride, the marriage of Ensign Chauncey R. Crutcher, U.S.N., of Holden, W. Va., and Miss Marjorie Isabelle Redmond, was celebrated on Dec. 11, 1917. Palms, ferns and chrysanthemums decorated the rooms, and candles threw a pale, soft light over that graceful effect to the apartments. The bride entered the parlor with her father to the music of Lohengrin bridal chorus, played on the violin by Mr. Sims, with piano accompaniment by Professor Ritchings, organist of St. Anne's. Miss Anna Catherine Redmond, sister of the bride, attended her. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Scott Bell, of the Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin en train with tulle veil and coronet of orange blossoms, and carried white orchids. A reception for relatives and a few personal friends followed the ceremony. The bride couple left at night for Baltimore, thence to West Virginia to visit the groom's home, after which they will go to New York, and return to Annapolis to spend the Christmas holidays. The groom is on a twenty days' leave.

Mrs. Gardner Colby, of East Orange, N.J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Louise Colby, to Lieut. James E. Brinckerhoff, of the 21st Field Artillery, U.S.A., now stationed at Leon Springs, Texas.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Crowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Davis, of Sparta, Wis., to Lieut. Raymond S. Hatch, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Hatch, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been announced. The wedding is planned for the third week in January.

## RESERVE CORPS, NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD

The marriage of Miss Alys Wlston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Watson, of San Francisco, Cal., and Lieut. J. A. Timmins, U.S. Engr. Corps, one of the officers to receive his commission at the second officers' training camp at the Presidio, took place at St. Anne's Church in that city on Nov. 28, with only the immediate families of the bride and groom attending. The bride is a graduate of Notre Dame College and has been prominently identified with the Winter Assembly-Club in San Francisco. Lieutenant Timmins is a civil engineer by profession and a graduate of the University of California. The couple will make their home at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, until Jan. 15, when the groom will be assigned to duty.

Miss Harriett Flinn and Lieut. Carl C. Helm, U.S.A., were married at Peru, Ind., on Nov. 25, 1917.

Mrs. Angeline Ryan announces the marriage of her daughter, Beth Synprose, to Lieut. James Everett Allison, on Nov. 29, 1917, at Detroit, Mich.

Miss Dorothy Ward became the bride of Lieut. Morse Erskine, O.R.C., at a pretty wedding on Nov. 29, 1917, at the home of her mother, Dr. Florence Ward, in San Francisco. Close friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Caleb S. S. Dutton. Quantities of flowers transformed the house into a veritable bower, and the marriage service was read in front of the large fireplace, which was banked with white and pink chrysanthemums and ferns. Tall pillars supporting urns of flowers completed the pretty setting. Miss Ward was gowned in white satin, combined with lace and tulle, the bodice being elaborated in pearl embroidery. She carried white butterfly orchids and wore the conventional veil. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Jean Ward, who was dressed in rose-



colored silk and carried a muff of mauve-tone orchids. Lieut. George Wolfe acted as best man. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Erskine will make their home at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The wedding of Miss Ethel McAllister and Lieut. Hensen Grubb, O.R.C., took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McAllister, in San Francisco, on Dec. 1, 1917, and was attended only by relatives and intimate friends. Rev. Caleb S. S. Dutton read the service and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop William F. Nichols. The bride wore a white satin gown with a narrow train, the whole dress being completely covered with a long tulle veil, which was held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. Her younger sister, little Miss Marian McAllister, was her maid of honor, and the flower girls were little Maude Sutton and Betty Griffith. Bradley Wallace acted as best man.

Mrs. Marion Sands Ball announces the marriage of her daughter, Marion Ethel, to Capt. Francis Willard Rollins, Field Artillery, R.C., on Nov. 29, 1917, at Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Dorah C. Bowen announces the coming marriage of her daughter, Lee Campbell, to Lieut. Frederick Preston Guthrie, National Naval Volunteers, on Dec. 20, 1917, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Houston, Texas.

Lieut. W. L. Kenealy, O.R.C., and Miss Frances Heric, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. N. E. Heric, of Walla Walla, Wash., were married Dec. 1, 1917, at San Francisco, Cal., in the Sacred Heart Church, Chaplain Joseph McQuade officiating. Lieutenant Kenealy is stationed at Fort Miles, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. James Cameron Clark, Sig. Corps, N.A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Clark, of New York, and Miss Teresa Fabri, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabri, of Bar Harbor and New York, were married at Bar Harbor, Maine, Dec. 10, 1917, by Bishop Brewster, of the Maine diocese.

Lieut. Frederick Edgar Walker, 315th Field Art., N.A., and Miss Dorothy Baldwin Overman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Overman, of Hillier street, Orange, N.J., were married at her home Dec. 8, 1917. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edgar Walker, of Short Hills, and grandson of the late Capt. Thomas Dixon Walker, N.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Walker. Rev. Charles Thomas Walkley, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception for a few friends and immediate relatives. Miss Eleanor Overman, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Lieut. John Robert Whitlock, of Summit, best man. The bride wore ivory satin draped with white chiffon and carried a shower bouquet of butternut sweet peas. Her sister wore peach colored satin trimmed with tulle and carried opelia roses and blue corn flowers. After a wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Walker will live at Petersburg, Va. Lieutenant Walker being stationed at Camp Lee. Among the out-of-town relatives were Mrs. Thomas Dixon Walker, grandmother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Percy Enoch Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Burnham, the Misses Burnham, Lieut. Roger Burnham and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Spelman.

Miss Alice Hayden, daughter of the Rev. John Hayden, of Tacoma, Wash., who was married to Lieut. Paul A. Turner, M.R.C., at Hempstead, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1917, traveled three thousand miles to become the bride. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Hempstead First Presbyterian Church. Many officers of the Sunset Division were present. Chaplain Spencer S. Sullivan, of the Washington Infantry, officiated. Capt. George Ostrom, of the 161st Infantry, gave the bride away. After a wedding trip the couple will live in Hempstead until the 161st Infantry, of Washington, starts across the Atlantic.

Capt. Sanford J. Dunaway, C.A.R.C., and Miss Anna Estelle Watson were married at the Chapel of the Intercession, New York city, on Nov. 24, 1917. A reception followed at the Ansonia with about one hundred guests present. Captain Dunaway was commissioned at the second officers' training camp, Fort Monroe, Va., and is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to report Dec. 15.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, N.A., at Camp Sherman, Ohio, announce that the marriage of their daughter, Edwina, to Capt. James Abram Garfield, 322d Field Art., N.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, will take place on Dec. 31, 1917. The ceremony will be performed at the Red Cross Community House, of Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, at half-past seven o'clock. Owing to existing war conditions no invitations or announcements will be sent, but the guests will include friends of the families, and officers and ladies of Camp Sherman.

Miss Mildred Ingersoll, daughter of Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll, of No. 914 West End avenue, New York city, was married to Lieut. Francis L. Whitmarsh, U.S.R., Dec. 12, 1917, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Capt. Henry McE. Pendleton, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Victor Burne, U.S.R., have arrived at Fort Sill, Okla.

Col. and Mrs. John T. Dickman, U.S.A., are located at the Burlington, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on Dec. 7 in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sturgis Potter, U.S.R., are located at 2400 Sixteenth, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., have leased the residence, 2008 Hillier place, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Earl T. Brown, U.S.A., have left Atlanta, Ga., and have arrived at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mrs. Lasseigne, wife of Col. A. I. Lasseigne, U.S.A., and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne have arrived in Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. Wing, wife of Capt. C. K. Wing, U.S.A., is spending a short time in Washington before returning to Monterey, Cal.

Lieut. Augustus Downing, U.S.R., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing, on Hillier place, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Elverton E. Fuller, U.S.A., with Miss Elizabeth, are located at 1727 Church street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bieg, widow of Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg, U.S.N., is passing the winter at her country place in Montgomery county, Md.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat has returned from California and will be at 1 West Eighty-first street, New York, until Feb. 1.

A son, Preston Nandain Shamer, was born to Paymr. and Mrs. G. P. Shamer, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 2, 1917.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., are at the Cairo, in Washington, D.C., and not at Augusta, Ga., as recently reported.

Mrs. Andrew W. Smith and daughter, Susan, are spending the winter at 1428 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md., while Major Smith, N.A., is on duty at Camp Meade.

Among the officers of the Army stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., are Capt. S. W. Boyes, O. E. Sandman and C. W. Woolwin, Lieuts. W. C. Collyer and A. R. Rogers.

Major W. W. Taylor, General Staff, U.S.A., has taken a house at 1807 Riggs place, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Taylor and two small sons have left Fort Douglas, Utah, for Washington.

Admiral J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., who has been stopping at the Lambs Club for the past two months, has left for the South, where he will spend the winter with his son at Columbus, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Horace Bloomberg, Majors Robert Duener, Clarence Bell, George Callender and H. N. Kerns, all of the Med. Corps, U.S.A., have been ordered from Honolulu to the United States.

Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered from Honolulu to the United States. Mrs. Keefer will remain in Honolulu at 1621 Keanamoku street, until Colonel Keefer's station is announced.

Mrs. John J. Ryan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, U.S. Cav., D.O.L., and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Choate King, wife of Major King, U.S. Cav., will spend the winter as guests of Miss M. C. Ord, 120 West Laurel street, Tropic, Cal.

Miss Clarisse Ryan, daughter of Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan, U.S. Cav., who, until recently has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph C. King and Major King, of Fort Riley, Kas., is being delightfully entertained in San Antonio, Texas, as the house guest of Mrs. Harry Sanderson Mulliken, of 213 East Evergreen street.

Mrs. Charles R. Castlen, wife of Major C. R. Castlen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been seriously ill with pneumonia for the past three weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. E. Galbraith, in Seattle, but is now convalescent. As soon as her health will permit, Mrs. Castlen will move to her apartments at the Tacoma Country Club, near Camp Lewis, where Major Castlen is stationed.

The Misses Grace V. and Mable H. Logan, daughters of the late Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, of El Paso, Texas, left this week for Washington, where they will visit for some time. Miss Grace Logan is a Texas delegate from the El Paso Equal Franchise League, of which she is the second vice president, to the national convention at Washington. For the present they will be at the home of Miss Charlotte Van Doren, 647 East Capitol street. Miss Logan has been the secretary of the El Paso Red Cross Chapter for the last year.

Col. G. E. Stockel, 12th U.S. Cav.; Col. A. C. Macomb, 14th U.S. Cav., and Col. D. R. C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., who are stopping at Fort Sam Houston, had lunch Saturday, Dec. 1 with Major Thorne Duell, Lieut. S. Herbert Mapes and Mrs. Mapes. The party then called on Major Jac. Heard, J.M.A., S.C., who is officer in charge of the advanced stage of flying. Colonel Macomb took a flight with Major Heard, Colonel Cabell with Major Duell and Colonel Stockel with Lieutenant Schultz. They were very enthusiastic over flying and enjoyed their trip to Kelly Field.

Mrs. E. H. Plummer, wife of Major General Plummer, N.A., and daughters, Misses Bessie and Harriet, entertained at an informal tea on Dec. 6 at their home in Des Moines, Iowa. The two hundred guests included the officers and ladies of the 352d Infantry, N.A. Assisting in receiving was Mrs. W. D. Beach, wife of Brigadier General Beach, N.A., and Mrs. F. D. Wickham, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wickham, N.A. During the receiving hours music was furnished by the 352d Infantry orchestra. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, and assisting in serving were the Misses Hoyt.

Major Colby M. Chester, Infantry Reserve Corps, son of Rear Admiral Chester, U.S.N., is the first Greenwich man to be ordered by the War Department to report at Camp Meade, Md., on Dec. 15. He has arranged his business affairs as a member of the New York law firm of Dawes, Abbott and Chester at Greenwich, Conn. He is a director of the Putnam Trust Company and other business organizations. After being graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, he matriculated at Yale, where he was graduated with honors. At the beginning of the war the Greenwich Special Police Corps, a body of ninety residents, was formed, and Mr. Chester was selected as first lieutenant.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held on Dec. 5 in Washington, Col. R. V. K. Applin, D.S.O., 14th Hussars, probably the most famous machine gun tactician in the world, delivered a very stirring speech on the subject of "What America Must Do to Win the War." His military bearing and incisive manner carried a lesson to the hearts of all his auditors that will not soon be forgotten. The following companions were elected: Charles Hudson Boynton, nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Henry Van Ness Boynton, U.S.V.; Edward Albert Stevenson, eldest living son of the late Pay Insp. John Henry Stevenson, U.S.N.; John Maxwell Pearson, second son of 1st Lieut. Henry Clay Pearson, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. Theodore Sullivan Cox and 2d Lieut. Kenneth Wilson Cogle, U.S.R.C.

Miss Dorothy Jocelyn, daughter of Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., is the heroine of this story written by a U.S.R. officer of the Quartermaster Corps describing the loading of railway trains at the artillery camp in France on a dark, rainy night with some lost Zeppelins known to be flying around over that part of France. The officer was particularly complimentary to the work of the Y.M.C.A. saying—and here is where Miss Jocelyn comes in: "The Y.M.C.A. did good work and handled their job of making coffee and sandwiches in eight-hour shifts, two men and one woman at a time. One of the new women Y.M.C.A. workers is a Miss Jocelyn, a daughter of a retired general officer of the U.S. Army, she being in France as a nurse, but temporarily here in the Y.M.C.A. The first night she had the pleasant hours of midnight until eight a.m., and to see her standing ankle deep in the mud was too much for me, and I volunteered to help. She gave me the job of cutting up a Swiss cheese into slices. The job seemed fine to me, as I thought that I could snatch a piece every now and then, but to my horror, what I thought was a round dining table, turned out to be the cheese. The darned thing weighed 185 pounds." Miss Jocelyn has been abroad since last spring.

Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull is spending the winter at the Plaza, Chicago, while Major Lull, N.A., is stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. Harry A. Eaton and son are living at the Evans-ton Hotel, Evanston, Ill., during Colonel Eaton's absence with the National Army.

Mrs. William Wallace and Miss Cordelia Wallace will be at 264 North High street, Chillicothe, Ohio, while Colonel Wallace, N.A., is at Camp Sherman.

Mrs. Anton H. Schroeter, widow of Lieut. Anton K. Schroeter, 1st U.S. Cav., has returned to New York city for the winter and is at the Hotel Latham.

The 343d Field Artillery from Camp Funston gave an informal dance in Manhattan, Kas., on Dec. 8, Mrs. Nugent, wife of Col. George A. Nugent, U.S.A., receiving.

Since the fire at the Clinton Hotel Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and the Misses Baxter are staying at the Hotel Windermere, Philadelphia, for the winter.

Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn and daughter, Dorothy, the family of Ensign Thomas J. Flynn, are making their home at 561 Fourth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the duration of the war.

During Brig. Gen. R. A. Brown's absence with the American Expeditionary Forces, Mrs. Brown will be with her mother, Mrs. E. McLean Long, at 135 West 104th street, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., entertained at a supper party for Mrs. Barnett (Miss Julia Sanderson) wife of Lieut. Comdr. Bradford Barnett, U.S.N., on Dec. 7 in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. T. J. O'Donnell and Miss O'Donnell, of Denver, Colo., mother and sister of Capt. Ottomir O'Donnell, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Capt. Canton O'Donnell, 148th Field Art., are at the Biltmore, New York city.

Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson, wife of Major Sampson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at the Castleman, 2005 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo., while Major Sampson is on duty at Camp Funston, Kas.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Capt. F. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marjorie, and son, Bradford, has returned from a tour in China, Korea and Japan, and has joined Captain Bartlett, who is on duty in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, president of George Washington University, has tendered his resignation from that institution and will be succeeded Jan. 1 by William Miller Collier, lawyer and diplomat, of Auburn, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., has returned from a ten months' tour of duty at Guam, where he was senior naval aid to Capt. R. C. Smith, U.S.N., the Governor of Guam. Lieutenant Commander Bartlett went immediately to the war zone.

Lieut. Col. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A., has been detailed as commanding officer of the third officers training camp to be held at Camp Upton from Jan. 5 to April 5. Mrs. McCaskey has joined the Colonel and is staying at the Acker, Merrill and Condit Hotel, Camp Upton, L.I., N.Y.

Nine major general of the Army of the United States were among visitors at the Hotel Astor in New York on Thanksgiving Day. These officers were Major Generals J. Franklin Bell, A. P. Blockson, H. F. Hodges, E. H. Plummer, H. A. Greene, J. E. McMahon, R. J. Wynne, A. Cronkhite and G. W. Read. Also at the Hotel Astor the past week were Lieut. Col. W. H. Raymond and John J. Kingman, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. McCommon, U.S.N., and Col. M. B. Stewart, U.S.A. Among the captains of the Army of the United States at the Hotel Astor the past week were Charles Larsen, J. G. MacDonnell, C. W. Bettcher, H. L. Horton, C. M. Busbee, Charles G. Norris, Joseph B. Bisbee, J. F. Crutcher, the latter aid to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, L. L. Glover, E. L. N. Glass, W. W. Cowgill, L. L. Eckman, R. S. Kimball, C. D. Long, Allen Kimberley.

Warm friendship of comrades in arms is rapidly developing between the National Army officers and the group of French military experts who are at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to act as advisers in the training of the new Army, says "The Camp Dodger," published there. This spirit of fellowship is reflected in numerous "off-duty" gatherings and in the friendly relations already developed between the ally officers and their many new acquaintances in camp. Officers of the 2d Training Battalion, 163d Depot Brigade, were among the first to plan special "stunts" for the French advisers. Under leadership of Lieut. Col. Francis J. McConnell, N.A., commanding this battalion, officers gave an enjoyable special dinner party for three of the French officers recently. First Lieutenant Del Port, artillery expert; Lieutenant Pourchet, infantry and hand grenade expert, who wears his regimental medal for bravery, and Lieutenant Giraud, signal, liaison and wireless expert, were the ally guests. Other guests were Col. George E. Houle, commanding depot brigade, and Lieutenant Reinhardt, of division headquarters, who has spent considerable time with the French advisers. Lieutenant Percevault, the visiting machine gun adviser, was to have attended also, but had to leave for an important trip.

The ladies of Fort Sam Houston entertained with a reception Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the quarters of Major Gen. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., with Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, as honor guest. Miss Wilson and Mrs. Ross David were escorted to the post by General Ruckman in his official car and on their arrival, the 3d Field Artillery Band played "Semper Fidelis," the official march of the U.S. Marine Band. The rooms were decorated with palms, white chrysanthemums and the national colors, a large garrison flag flying from the staff over the entrance door. Receiving with Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Ross Davis, were Mrs. L. B. Clegg, Mrs. G. K. Hunter, Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, Mrs. George T. Bartlett and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil. The guests were presented by Captain Boswell and Captain Clarkson. General Ruckman's aides-de-camp. Presiding at the flower-trimmed tea table in the dining room were Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Mrs. George M. Dunn, Mrs. Alonzo D. Gray, Mrs. George O. Skinner, Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, Mrs. Munro McFarland and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach. Others assisting were Mrs. Roscoe Woodruff, Mrs. John Street, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Miss Genevieve Johnston, Miss Elaine Waltz, Miss Frances Dunn, Miss Parker, Miss Prouty and Miss Mary Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del. A delightful musical program was played by the band, stationed on the lawn, the program including arrangements of British, French and Canadian folk songs and selections from Italian operas, a compliment to the European officers present and the allied nations. The guests included the members of the executive committee of Miss Wilson's concert, the officers and ladies of the various military camps, the European officers stationed here and the members of Miss Wilson's military escort, headed by Major Henry B. Clagett, U.S.A.



Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Goodspeed, U.S.R., of Chicago, are located at 1215 Sixteenth street, Washington.

Mrs. Rand, widow of Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., is spending the winter at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Mrs. Cross, wife of Capt. Matthew A. Cross, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. William W. Bessell and sister, Mrs. O. C. Whitaker, and two children have taken an apartment at Pelham Courts, 2115 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Eugene B. Walker and Mrs. John S. Williams have taken a house, 1011 Clarkson street, Denver, Colo., during Captain Walker's and Captain Williams' absence abroad.

Mrs. Craven, wife of Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., is living in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada, where her son is at school. Miss Ann Craven is a boarding pupil at Haverhill College, Toronto.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Thornton Knight, jr., U.S.A., the latter formerly Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., have arrived at Camp Stanley, Texas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., are temporarily located at the Roydon, Washington. Their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Glennon, widow of Ensign Philip T. Glennon, U.S.N., is with them.

Lieut. Comdr. O. L. Cox, U.S.N., was in Washington last week with Mrs. Cox, who is a patient in Garfield Hospital recovering from a slight operation and will return to her home in Fremont, Ohio, in a few weeks.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Col. Robert M. Thompson, are among those who have taken boxes for the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital to be given Jan. 12 at the Willard, Washington.

Major and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, Signal Corps, announce the birth of a daughter, Keturah, Dec. 9, 1917, at the Heurten Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. O'Brien will spend the next few months with her parents at 1309 Astor street, Chicago, Ill.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to active duty and assigned as disbursing officer, expeditionary depot, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens are passing the winter with the Major at 1629 Spruce street.

Col. William Stephenson, M.C., U.S.A., reported for duty as department surgeon at the headquarters of the Eastern Department on Dec. 3 relieving Brig. Gen. Charles Richards, M.C., who is now on duty in Washington as assistant to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Major Gen. H. P. McCain, U.S.A., of Washington, was in New York at the Hotel Astor for several days the past week on routine business. Others at the Hotel Astor included the following: Major Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon, U.S.A., retired, and now State Superintendent of Public Works, and Mrs. Wotherpoon, of Albany, N.Y. They had as their week-end guest their daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. S. Wotherpoon, wife of Lieutenant Wotherpoon, U.S.N., who returned to her home in Washington Monday. Major Gen. and Mrs. Wotherpoon were guests at a dinner party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hurd, 12 East Sixty-eighth street. Lieut. H. A. Braman, U.S.R., and Mrs. Braman, of Providence, R.I.; Capt. Henry W. Berger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berger, of Jackson, Mich., en route to Portland, Me.; Major R. O. Underwood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Underwood, of Washington, D.C.; also Capt. James P. Hogan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hogan and Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Hobbs.

## THE ARMY.

### SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 283, DEC. 5, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Officers transferred as indicated: Capt. R. Sears, 9th Inf. to 48th; 2d Lieut. J. Mandel, 9th Inf. to 16th Inf. Training Battalion. Both will join.

Col. F. Connor, I.G., is relieved from detail in I.G.D.

Major J. P. Marley, 6th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in I.G.D. and to duty in Washington.

Major G. V. Heidt, Inf., is assigned to 47th Inf. and will join regiment at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.

Col. W. F. Grote, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps and assigned to 48th Inf. Newport News, Va.

Col. L. A. Fuller, M.C., to duty at Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. C. Reynolds, N.A., to Washington, D.C., for intelligence duty.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Vose, M.C., assigned to station at Fort McPherson.

Col. J. Henry, Inf., N.G., U.S., is honorably discharged.

Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. W. H. Bradley, 56th Inf., is accepted.

Col. J. E. Cusack, N.A., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment.

Capt. B. Reed, Cav., D.O.L., from duty at Jefferson Barracks to El Paso, Texas, as aid to Major Gen. G. W. Read, N.A.

Brig. Gen. G. Le R. Irwin, N.A., from duty with 86th Div. to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty.

Major P. L. Ferron, Av. Sec., S.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty.

Second Lieut. W. T. Taber and F. H. Richey, Q.M.C., from duty in Hawaiian Dept. to U.S. for further orders.

Temp. 2d Lieut. H. W. Bunting, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 1st Cav. and will join.

Major W. W. Bessell, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in A.G.D., Dec. 6, 1917, vice Major H. B. Fiske, A.G., from detail, Dec. 5.

First Lieut. W. Bloom, Inf., N.A., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty.

The appointment of Capt. C. E. Clark, E.R.C., as major, with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced.

Second Lieut. L. W. Devereux, Field Art., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., as aid to Brig. Gen. J. E. McMahon, N.A.

Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. A. D. Frost, 54th Inf., is accepted.

Temp. 2d Lieut. A. F. Schmitts, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 1st Cav. and will join.

The temporary promotion of Capt. G. F. Bailey, Cav. (Q.M.C.), to be major of Cav., with rank from Aug. 5, 1917, to fill a vacancy which occurred Oct. 27, 1917, is announced.

So much of S.O. 53, headquarters, C.A. training camp, Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 27, 1917, as relates to 1st Lieut. B. A. Smyth and 2d Lieut. C. R. Krall, C.A.R.C., is revoked. Lieutenant Smyth will report at Coast Defenses of the Potomac for duty. Lieutenant Krall will report to Coast Defenses of Galveston for duty.

Capt. H. E. Osann, I.R.C., to Washington for duty.

Major J. B. Ray, I.R.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 84th Div., for duty.

Capt. H. E. Stewart, Q.M.C., N.G., U.S. (Mont.), to Camp Mills, N.Y., 41st Div., for duty.

Col. J. G. Northcutt, 157th Inf., N.G., U.S. (Colo.), is honorably discharged.

An Army retiring board to meet in the Panama C.Z. for examination of officers. Detail: Col. S. M. Waterhouse, Lieut. Col. F. T. Woodbury, M.C.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Brady, 33d Inf., and Majors H. Glade and J. A. Moss, 5th Inf.; recorder, Capt. F. W. Milburn, Inf.

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. D. M. Bell, T. F. Coughlin, jr., J. A. Harris; 1st Lieut. L. M. Coulter, M. J. Longworth, J. R. McCrary, H. B. Mann, S. C. Venable.

Major N. Gaines, Inf., N.A., to Camp Travis, Texas, 90th Div., for duty.

Major H. J. Nichols, M.C., to Washington, Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment.

Second lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty as assistants to the camp Q.M.: G. L. Paterbaugh, L. B. Webster, jr., N. B. Livingston, F. L. Bridges.

Chaplain C. C. Merrill (Methodist), recently appointed in Regular Army, with rank of first lieutenant from Nov. 28, 1917, is assigned to 4th Inf. and will join.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the training camp, Fort Niagara, N.Y., and will comply with orders indicated:

Col. R. J. Fleming, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 80th Field Art. and will join.

Major A. F. Commiskey, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 11th Cav. and will join.

Major J. D. Elliott, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join.

Major J. J. Burleigh, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 61st Inf. and will join.

Capt. E. P. Denson, Inf., D.O.L., is assigned to duty with 38th Inf. and will join.

Capt. W. E. Selbie, Inf., D.O.L., is assigned to duty with 52d Inf. and will join.

First Lieut. E. C. Copeland, 50th Inf., is transferred to 56th Inf. and will join.

First Lieut. J. T. Fisher, 30th Inf., is transferred to 39th Inf. and will join.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the training camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will comply with orders indicated:

Col. J. Ryan, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to command of 3d Div. trains, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty.

Lieut. Col. C. Stacey, 30th Inf., will join that regiment.

Major W. P. Moffett, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 11th Cav. and will join.

Major W. C. F. Nicholson, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to 13th Cav. and will join.

Major C. A. Bach, Cav., D.O.L., is assigned to duty with 7th Machine Battalion, Camp Greene, N.C., for duty.

Major H. R. Smalley, 14th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to 9th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Greene, N.C., for duty.

Capt. H. J. Keeley, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 38th Inf. and will join.

Capt. D. O. Byars, 64th Inf., will join that regiment.

Capt. Max S. Murray, Inf., D.O.L., will report to C.O., 58th Inf., for duty.

Capt. J. A. Lester, 13th Field Art., is transferred to 16th Field Art. and will join.

Capt. J. D. Rivet, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 61st Inf. and will join.

Capt. F. P. Jacobs, 10th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at training camp, Fort Benning, Ga., and will comply with orders indicated: Major H. H. Pfeil, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to 13th Field Art. and will join; Major D. P. Wood, 36th Inf., to join that regiment; Major J. B. Nalle, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 4th Inf. and will join; Major J. Gaston, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 7th Inf. and will join; Capt. C. G. Herriek, 52d Inf., will join; Capt. R. G. Sherrard, 46th Inf., will join; Capt. O. S. Wood, 54th Inf., will join; Capt. B. C. Lockwood, Jr., 10th Inf., will join.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at training camp, Fort Niagara, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty: Capt. W. A. Raborg, Cav., unassigned; 1st Lieut. O. A. Hess, 48th Inf.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. H. M. Kilgore to 54th Inf. is amended so as to assign him to 61st Inf. for duty.

First Lieut. R. D. Linn, D.R.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

Major A. D. Davis, M.C., from Jacksonville, Fla., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, that place, for duty as C.O. of the base hospital.

Col. K. E. Callan, Q.S., is relieved from detail as member of the General Staff Corps. He is relieved from duty in Philippines and will proceed by first available transport to U.S. for further orders.

S.O. 284, DEC. 6, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the training camp, Fort Myer, Va., and will comply with orders indicated:

Col. C. W. Fenton, Cav., unassigned, is attached to that portion of the 2d Cav. at Fort Myer.

Col. W. J. Glasgow, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to command of 4th Div. trains, Camp Greene, N.C., for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Wheeler, 19th Field Art., to join regiment.

Major H. C. M. Supplee, 48th Inf., to join regiment.

Major J. A. Atkins, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 61st Inf. and will join.

Major C. L. Corbin, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to 8th Field Art. and will join.

Capt. J. Millikin, 2d Cav., will join that portion of 2d Cav. at Fort Myer.

Capt. T. H. Middleton, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 47th Inf. and will join.

Capt. A. L. James, jr., will join that portion of 2d Cav. at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. H. D. Schultz, 37th Inf., is transferred to 52d Inf. and will join.

Capt. N. B. Briscoe, 80th Field Art., will join that regiment.

Capt. A. J. Betcher, 48th Inf., will join that regiment.

Capt. R. C. Birmingham, 11th Inf., will join that regiment.

Second Lieut. D. L. Ruffner, 3d Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to 6th Field Art. Training Battalion and will join.

Major V. L. Venable, Q.M.C., N.G., U.S. (Ore.), to Camp Jackson, Alabama, S.C., and report.

Brig. Gen. G. H. Harrison, N.A., for duty as adjutant of 186th Inf. Brigade.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. J. W. Payne to 10th Inf. is amended so as to assign him to 46th Inf. for duty.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. H. M. Kilgore to 54th Inf. is amended so as to assign him to 46th Inf. for duty.

Major A. J. Handon, S.C., to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., for duty as executive officer.

Major B. B. Butler, S.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for flying instructions.

The resignation by Major O. C. Aleshire, S.C., of his commission as temporary major of Cav. only is accepted.

So much of Par. 81, S.O. 263, Nov. 10, 1917, War D., as assigns Major O. C. Aleshire to 17th Cav. is revoked.

Temp. 2d Lieut. D. Burns is assigned to 41st Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Erwin, Cav., to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Arms, for duty as instructor.

Col. R. H. McMaster, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to 21st Field Art., vice Col. W. S. Guignard, 21st Field Art., relieved from assignment to that regiment. Colonel McMaster will join 21st Field Art.

Lieut. Col. B. Q. Jones, S.C., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Technical Aircraft Board, vice Capt. V. E. Clark, S.C., relieved.

Capt. J. S. Zane, retired, is detailed professor of military science and tactics at Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. B. E. Lax and W. R. Evans, Inf., to 30th Inf. and 41st Inf., respectively, is amended to read 2d Lieut. B. E. Lax and W. R. Evans, Inf., assigned to 61st Inf.

First Lieut. E. M. DeBerri, S.C., is assigned to duty at Washington.

Col. J. R. Church, M.C., is relieved from duty with the American Expeditionary Forces, France, and will repair to Washington for duty.

The appointment of 1st Lieut. C. E. Merrill, I.R.C., to the grade of temporary first lieutenant in Signal Corps, R.A., with rank from Aug. 15, 1917, is announced.

Second Lieut. A. L. Clark, retired, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

The provisional appointment of S. von Christierson from second lieutenant of Cav., R.C., with rank from Oct. 25, 1917, is announced. He is assigned to 8th Cav. for duty.

First Lieut. F. R. Sessions, retired, to Arkadelphia, Ark., Ouachita College, for duty.

First Lieut. W. J. Bradshaw and F. P. Gillick, S.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as

assigns 2d Lieut. C. M. Theus and G. C. Royall, jr., to 53d Inf., respectively, is amended so as to assign Lieutenant Theus to 56th Inf. and Lieutenant Royall to 53d Inf.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War D., Nov. 14, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. C. C. Allen, jr., to 25th Cav. is amended so as to assign him to 21st Cav. (79th Field Art.).

S.O. 285, DEC. 7, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Capt. J. H. Laubach, Q.M.C., to Camp Lee, Va., 80th Div., for duty.

Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. F. Schumacher, 7th Inf., is accepted.

First Lieut. E. S. McCormick, S.C., to duty at Jersey City, N.J., with 413th Field Battalion.

Major W. H. Dear, M.C., from Philippines to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for organizing and commanding Hospital Train No. 37.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke, S.C., to Camp McClellan, Ala., 6th Div. (Regular), for duty as S.O. of that division.

Major P. W. Weed, M.C., to Camp McClellan, Ala., 6th Div. (Regular), for duty as surgeon.

Capt. R. P. Evans, jr., E.R.C., to Schenectady, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. W. M. Kester, D.R.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div., for duty.

Major J. R. Harris, retired, to Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University, for duty.

Capt. J. A. McGrath, Q.M.C., to Camp McClellan, Ala., 6th Div. (Regular), for duty as assistant to Q.M.

Major J. C. Kay to Camp McClellan, Ala., 6th Div. (Regular), for duty as S.O. of division.

Major J. W. S. Wuest, S.C., to Washington for duty.

Capt. T. I. Steere, C.A.C., report in person to Coast Defenses of San Diego for duty.

First Lieut. W. H. Delbridge, jr., D.R.C., to duty at Deming, N.M., 34th Div., Camp Cody.

Second Lieut. S. H. Rantz, S.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty.

Transfers at the request of officers concerned: Second Lieut. C. Garfield, 19th Field Art., to 19th; 2d Lieut. P. B. Shearer, 19th Field Art., to 21st; 2d Lieut. C. C. Allen, jr., to 25th.

Major C. F. Herr, 4th Inf., to join regiment.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Morrow, J.A., from duty as J.A., Philippine Dept., to United States for further orders.

Chaplain A. Newman (Baptist, colored), N.A., recently appointed, with rank of first lieutenant from Nov. 28, 1917, to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for assignment to 366th Inf.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 41.

Changes No. — War Department, Washington, Dec. —, 1917.

Para. 67, 97, 120 and 129, Special Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, are changed as follows:

67. Boots.—Change subparagraph (a) to read as follows:

(a) Leather.—Boots of black, black enamel or patent leather will be worn with the mounted full dress and the mounted dress uniforms.

Boots of russet leather may be worn with the Service uniform by mounted officers, and russet-leather boots may be worn with the Service uniform and black boots with the blue uniform by other officers when mounted. Field boots may be worn by all officers when actually on field duty. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

97. Leggings.—Officers will wear russet-leather or pigskin leggings with the Service uniform, except that mounted officers and other officers when mounted may wear russet leather boots instead, and that when actually on duty in the field all officers may wear canvas leggings, woolen puttees or field boots.

Enlisted men will wear the prescribed leggings with the Service uniform. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

120. Spurs.—Spurs will always be worn with boots whether mounted or dismounted, except that they will not be worn dismounted with field boots by dismounted officers. When mounted with leggings or woolen puttees, spurs will be worn. Black straps will be worn with black boots and russet-leather boots with russet-leather boots and leggings when the latter are worn on mounted occasions. Spurs will be worn points down. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

129. Officers.—In subparagraph (a) "Service uniform and equipment," in connection with occasion 3, "For field duty," page 51, change item 5 in column "Articles" under "A. When dismounted" to read as follows:

5. Russet-leather shoes (high), or field boots. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

Changes No. — War Department, Washington, Dec. —, 1917.

Para. 4, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, is changed as follows:

4. Boots.—(1) Add to subparagraph (b) the following:

The boot may be laced at the instep and on the side at the top. Openings not to exceed nine inches at the instep and four inches at the top, with a leather bellows tongue underneath each opening.

(2) Change the letter designation of subparagraph (c) to (d), and add new subparagraph (e) as follows:

(d) Field.—To be of tan or brown oil-tanned leather, laced, bellows tongue and eyelets or hooks or both to the top sole leather counter on outside of heel, soft toe with toe cap, vamp to extend full length under cap and sewed in with tip, heavy sole with raw-hide slip between, top to reach to a point one inch below bend of knee. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

(e) Add to subparagraph (c) the following:

When worn with leggings or woolen puttees, spurs will be worn. Black straps will be worn with black boots and russet-leather boots with russet-leather boots and leggings when the latter are worn on mounted occasions. Spurs will be worn points down. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Dec. —, 1917.)

G.O. 144, NOV. 16, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I. Sec. I, G.O. No. 67, W.D., 1916, as amended by Sec. III, G.O. No. 44, and by Sec. II, G.O. No. 98, W.D., 1917, is rescinded, the matter being covered by Special Regulations No. 17, Schools for Bakers and Cooks.

II. G.O. No. 82, W.D., 1917, is rescinded, the matter having been incorporated without change in Special Regulations



them to equipment O. This allowance shall include, with equipment C, all necessary clothing and bedding for extended field service.

Containers for personal baggage shall be as follows: (a) For officers, contract surgeons, acting dental surgeons, acting veterinarians and civilian employees, the standard trunk locker and bedding roll, or similar containers of their approximate equivalent volume. Horse equipment to be packed in suitable bags, or in boxes or chests of not greater dimensions than the standard trunk locker.

(b) For all enlisted men, the standard barrack bag or its equivalent.

VII.—1. Troops designated for European service will be provided with olive-drab woolen clothing, light wool socks, overalls, field shoes, winter gloves, wool underwear, and blankets, as prescribed in equipment tables, equipment C, as modified for European service. Mosquito bars, head nets and khaki clothing will not be taken.

2. Only Cavalry officers serving with troops armed with the saber will be equipped with the saber when going to Europe.

VIII.—Army field clerks, field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and civilian employees ordered to duty in France must equip themselves with proper winter clothing and blankets prior to their departure from the United States, and no such clerk or employee who is not so equipped will be permitted to sail. It will be the duty of the commanding generals, ports of embarkation, to see that the provisions of this order are carried out.

IX.—Officers assigned to special and technical troops will provide themselves with the following side arms: Pistol or revolver, holster and leather waistbelt. Field glasses, compass and whistle will be provided by those officers when on duty requiring their use.

X.—Par. 18, Sec. IV, G.O. 62, War D., 1908, is amended so as to require the officer responsible for the mine equipment of a coast defense command to render a report of expenditures semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 instead of March 31 and September 30, of each year.

XI.—1. So much of Par. 4, Sec. I, G.O. No. 115, War D., 1917, as prescribes the designation of organizations serving anti-aircraft armament is amended as follows:

(a) Anti-aircraft battalions will be numbered serially. For example: 1st Anti-aircraft Battalion (C.A.C.)

(b) Batteries of an anti-aircraft battalion will be designated alphabetically. For example: Battery B, 4th Anti-aircraft Battalion (C.A.C.)

(c) Separate batteries will be numbered serially. For example: 6th Anti-aircraft Battery (C.A.C.)

2. The organizations for manning anti-aircraft armament will be designated in one serial list, irrespective of the part of the Army of the United States from which the organization may be drawn.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Par. 163, S.O. 272, Nov. 21, 1917, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. L. J. McNair, G.S., is revoked. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL. Officers, statistical division, A.G.D., have been transferred as of same grade to Infantry, N.A., and to Washington for duty: 1st Lieut. L. Canoga and E. F. Miller; 2d Lieut. W. J. Kelly, A. M. Jones and C. S. Cutting. (Nov. 30, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major W. H. Cowles, I.G.D., to 5th Division (Regular), duty as inspector of division. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. G. Spinks, I.G., to duty as inspector of 4th Div. (Regular). (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.C.

Major W. Dabney, Q.M.C., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 5th Division (Regular), duty as Q.M. of division. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. T. J. Stephens, Q.M.C., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Major C. A. Meals, Q.M.C., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 5th Div. (Regular), as assistant to Q.M. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Capt. H. D. F. Munnichhausen, Q.M.C., is assigned to remount service, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. H. Pierson, M.C., to Houston, Texas, 33d Div., Camp Logan, as chief surgeon, 5th Div., Regular Army, now being organized at that place; Lieut. Col. H. D. Bloomer, M.C., to Fort Riley, Kan., as C.O. of evacuation hospital to be organized; Major S. H. Smith, M.C., upon his arrival in U.S., to repair to Washington. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major F. S. Macy, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., is assigned as sanitary inspector, Overseas Casual Camp, Governors Island, N.Y., in addition to his other duties. (Nov. 12, E.D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. E. Lewis to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for investigating the disease conditions at that camp; Lieut. Col. F. W. Palmer to 40th Div., Camp Kearny; Major H. P. Carter to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, as inspector of 5th Div. (Regular). (Dec. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. L. Carswell to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., 4th Div. (Regular), as surgeon of that division; Lieut. Col. W. L. Pyles to Louisville, Ky., 84th Div. as C.O. of base hospital; 1st Lieut. E. Graham to Petersburg, Va., 80th Div., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. G. C. Dunham to Baltimore, Md., for commanding Army General Hospital No. 7, being organized at Roland Park. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Col. J. H. Ford, M.C., to Washington for duty in connection with organization of a general hospital at Lakewood, N.J. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Capt. G. H. Casaday to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., temp.; 1st Lieut. A. E. White to New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hartley is detailed a member of dental examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Capt. S. D. Boak, D.C. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. R. E. Ingalls, D.C., to the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### VETERINARIANS.

First Lieut. O. A. Barber, V.C., to duty auxiliary remount depot, Camp Pike. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major W. H. Sage, Jr., C.E., and Capt. J. W. X. Brown, E.R.C., as instructors at new citizens' training camp, Leon Springs, Texas, to be established about Jan. 5. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Bethel, C.E., and D. McD. Shearer and 1st Lieut. R. F. Albert, E.R.C., as instructors at new citizens' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be established about Jan. 5. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. W. C. Jones to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty in command of Engineer officers' training camp to be established at that place about Jan. 5, 1918; Major A. K. R. Lyman, D. O. Elliott, B. Broad, Jr., and Capt. G. J. Richards, C.E., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Engineer officers' training camp, as instructors; Major O. N. Solbert to Washington; Capt. A. P. Cronkrite to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for temporary duty with 25th Engrs., and not later than Jan. 2, 1918, will report to Engr. officers' training camp, that place, as instructor. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Temporary second lieutenants of C.E. to duty as follows: Temp. 1st Lieut. J. Stein to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with Engr. replacement troops; J. F. Ross, B. Hampton and M. E. Vermillion to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., with Engr. replacement troops; J. L. Lacey, O. Marron and J. A. Hillard to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; J. L. McKinnon, E. E. Lewis and E. E. Wuest to Washington Barracks, D.C.; J. E. Lee, R. W. Smith and P. W. Moore to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major A. H. Acher, C.E., is assigned to 4th Engrs. for duty and will join. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Chaplain H. A. Chomard, C.E., from further duty and assignment at Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Major L. E. Oliver, C.E., from duty with 21st Engrs. and is attached to 25th Engrs. on departure of the headquarters of the 21st Engrs. from Camp Grant. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Ord. Serg. F. A. Kuhn (appointed Dec. 3, 1917, from first sergeant, C.A.C., 14th Co., Fort Mills), now at Fort Mills, P.I., to duty in the Philippine Dept. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Ord. Serg. F. A. Ryan (appointed Dec. 3, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 1st Co., Boston), now at Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Ord. Serg. N. J. Johnston from duty with Panama Ordnance Depot, Corozal, to Hqs. C.D. of Balboa, Fort Amador, for duty. (Oct. 30, P.O.D.)

Ord. Serg. E. B. Andrews, now at Camp Fremont, Cal., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Ord. Serg. F. E. Bentley (appointed Nov. 26, 1917, from sergeant, Supply Co., 17th Field Art.), now at Sparta, Wis., is assigned to duty with 17th Field Art. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Following men of Ord. Dept., now at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., are transferred to Enlisted Ord. Corps, N.A., in grades indicated and assigned to duty at their present station: Sergeants D. Ockendon, J. Bruder, G. Robertson and C. Staggman as ordnance sergeants; J. Brennan, E. Dooner, R. Seidel, W. Devine, D. Miller, J. C. Dondero, G. Holland and J. A. Perly as sergeants, first class. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Ord. Serg. W. L. Howes (appointed Dec. 4, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Flagler, Wash.) to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. D. Crowley, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Springfield Armory, Mass., and to home. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Ord. Serg. F. M. Morris, from Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major J. K. Mitchell to C.S.O. of Army; Major J. B. Brooks, S.C., to Wichita Falls, Texas, and assume command of Signal Corps Aviation School, that place; Capt. L. J. Adams, C. M. Wilhelm and W. E. Mair to C.S.O. of Army; 1st Lieut. J. J. McCall and R. S. Rauch will report in person to C.S.O. of Army; 1st Lieut. W. B. Kalmach to Morrison, Va., aviation concentration camp. (Dec. 1, War D.)

The following first lieutenants of S.C. are rated as junior military aviators, effective Nov. 14, 1917: J. B. Alexander, A. Stroupe, P. W. Wright, E. Shield, E. Clark, G. O. Furrow, A. B. Scheelen. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. D. Smith, Av. Sec. S.R.C., is rated as a junior military aviator. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. B. Barnitz to take transport for Manila on Dec. 5; 2d Lieut. J. P. Giblin to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. J. L. Pede to Morrison, Va. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The 7th Field Signal Battalion, S.C., now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed by rail to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 15th Cavalry Division. (Dec. 4, S.E.D.)

#### AVIATION SECTION.

Capt. J. H. Bean, Av. Sec. S.C., to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. G. Franklin and E. L. Gilbert, Av. Sec. S.C., to Morrison, Va., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

13TH—Col. H. J. Slocum, 13th Cav., to join regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. (Dec. 3, War D.)

16TH—Resignation by Capt. C. C. Smith, 16th Cav., of his commission as major, Q.M.C., N.A., only is accepted. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 81, S.O. 263, Nov. 10, 1917, War D., as assigns Major H. H. Broadhurst, Cav., to 81st Field Art., is amended so as to direct him to remain on his present duties. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN CAVALRY.

The temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of the Cavalry arm are announced, to rank from the dates given in 1917:

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major G. B. Comly, Nov. 13.

To be majors.

Capt. B. Blaine, Oct. 25; J. G. Quekemeyer, Oct. 26; J. C. King, Oct. 28, assigned 79th Field Art.

Capt. G. L. Converse, Jr., Oct. 31, assigned 4th Cav.

Capt. D. A. Robinson, Nov. 5, assigned 15th Cav.

Capt. E. L. Burch, Nov. 5, assigned 9th Cav.

Capt. E. M. Whiting, Nov. 8; E. G. Elliott, Nov. 8; G. H. Wyman (Q.M.C.), Nov. 13.

#### FIRST LIEUTENANTS TO BE CAPTAINS.

J. W. Burke, Oct. 25, assigned 11th Cav.

C. W. Jacobson, Oct. 26, assigned 60th Field Art.

E. R. Garlick, Oct. 28, assigned 10th Cav.

H. P. Ames, Oct. 31, assigned 80th Field Art.

R. F. Leahy, Nov. 3, assigned 16th Cav.

H. O. Okie, Nov. 5, assigned 14th Cav.

W. L. Gibson, Nov. 5, assigned 1st Cav.

J. L. Francis, Nov. 8, assigned 7th Cav.

E. Lee, Nov. 8, assigned 16th Cav.

E. R. Gosnell, Nov. 13, assigned 15th Cav.

Each of the officers named who is assigned or attached to a regiment and not subject to previous orders will join regiment. The other officers named will remain on their present duties. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

8TH—Chaplain J. F. Smith, 8th Field Art., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

8TH—Capt. J. W. Rafferty, 8th Field Art., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

11TH—Major W. P. Ennis, 11th Field Art., from West Point, N.Y., to join regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

21ST—The resignation by Temp. 2d Lieut. W. O. Pardue, 21st Field Art., is accepted. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

Capt. S. B. Lane, C.A.C., is attached to 25th Cav. and Capt. P. S. Gage, C.A.C., to 19th Cav. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The temporary promotion and assignment of the following officers of the C.A.C. are announced:

To be major, with rank from date of vacancy, Nov. 3: Capt. T. M. Spaulding, C.A.C.

To be captains, with rank from date of vacancy: First Lieut. R. A. Laird, P. P. Lowry, J. W. Hazell, J. B. Day, N. Dingley, 3d, C. R. Adams, Oct. 16; E. C. Lohr, Oct. 29; B. T. Ippock, Oct. 20; G. W. Hovey, E. L. Bigham, R. H. Schutte, C. R. Crosby, C. T. Halbert and C. G. Benham, Nov. 3. Each of the officers named will continue in his present assignment. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. G. Rublen, Jr., C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. O. L. Spiller, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 267, Nov. 15, 1917, War D., as assigns Col. E. J. Timberlake, C.A.C. (Q.M.C.), to duty in Coast Defenses of Southern New York is amended so as to direct him to remain on present duties. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Col. H. L. Ludlow, C.A.C., to home and await retirement for the convenience of the Government. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The detail, Sept. 20, 1917, of Lieut. Col. W. Forse, C.A.C., for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D. and his assignment to duty at headquarters, Eastern Dept., are announced. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Sick leave two months to Capt. I. B. Summers, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Nov. 10, E.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

4TH—Chaplain J. F. Ghemoweth, 4th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 1, War D.)

7TH—Capt. F. L. Purdon, 7th Inf., will report in person to the commanding general, 3d Div. (Regular), for duty as division adjutant. (Dec. 4, War D.)

29TH—Capt. O. H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., from duty Sandy

Hook Proving Ground to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

33D—Capt. R. A. Dunford, 33d Inf., from duty at Camp at Gaunt to Quarry Heights for duty. (Nov. 10, P.C.D.)

36TH—Capt. W. G. Jones, 36th Inf., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

39TH—Major J. F. Ware, 39th Inf., from Plattsburg, N.Y., to join his regiment. (Dec. 4, War D.)

40TH—First Sergt. J. Dwyer, Co. H, 40th Inf., is placed upon retired list at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 3, War D.)

5TH—The name of Capt. J. A. O'Brien, 5th Inf., is placed on D.O.L. Dec. 2, and the name of Capt. A. M. Ferguson, Inf., is removed. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

First Lieut. P. A. Hernandez, P.R. Inf., from duty at Camp E. S. Otis to Quarry Heights for duty. (Nov. 10, P.C.D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major A. M. Ferguson, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D. Major Ferguson will repair to Washington for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major R. E. Boyers, Inf., from duty at Quarry Heights to Camp at Gatun, 33d Inf., for duty with that regiment. (Nov. 3, P.C.D.)

Resignation of Temp. 2d Lieut. T. E. Riley, Inf., is accepted. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major C. R. Cole, Inf., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### INFANTRY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of majors of Infantry, U.S.A., are announced: A. E. Deitch, 5th Inf., to 45th; J. A. Moss, 5th Inf., to 55th; R. E. Boyers, 33d Inf., to 55th; T. M. Hunter, 29th Inf., to 60th; E. M. Wilson, 29th Inf., to 5th; E. Butcher, 29th Inf., to 33d. Each officer will join regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 4, War D.)

The following mutual transfer is announced: Second Lieut. C. Collins, 8th Inf., to 12th, and 2d Lieut. L. R. Byington, 12th Inf., to 8th. Each officer will report for duty with regiment to which assigned. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. C. S. Gould, P.S., retired, will report in person to the C.G., Philippine Dept., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. L. J. Williams, P.S., retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., vice 1st Lieut. G. C. Mulken, retired, who is detailed as assistant professor at that institution. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. R. Brooks, Jr., Major M. Ashford, M.C., and Capt. P. J. Johnson, M.R.C., to meet at training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the purpose of examining into the matter of utilizing a method submitted by Major H. R. Allen, M.R.C., for the fixation of fractures by the use of the Army litter. (Nov. 30, War D.)

An Army retiring board to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco at the call of the president of board for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. E. J. McGowan, retired; Col. G. L. Edie, M.C.; Col. M. Maus, retired; J. P. Hains, C.A.C.; E. P. Taggart, Inf.; recorder, Capt. J. B. Thompson, Cav., a.d.c. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. J. W. Wallis, retired, will remain on present duty in command of the Army mine planter Gen. William M. Graham. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. O. E. Snyder, retired, to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Major E. D. Craft, retired, from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to his home. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### TO FORT SILL AS INSTRUCTORS.

Officers to Fort Sill, Okla., School of Fire for Field Artillery, for duty as instructors: Major G. W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; Major O. E. Reese, 44th Inf.; Major C. B. Hodges, Inf.; Capt. W. W. Erwin, 7th Cav.; C. A. Bagby, 36th Inf.; R. O. Barton, 46th Inf.; O. R. Meridith, 40th Inf.; J. L. Bradley, 57th Inf.; G. W. Chipman, 15th Cav. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Temporary second lieutenants detailed for general recruiting service at the post specified after his name: W. Green, 47th Inf., and A. H. Selinger, 2d Cav., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; R. A. Goff, 3d Inf., and M. Watson, 6th Cav., Fort Thomas, Ky.; J. Casey, 63d Inf., O. L. Jennings, 35th Inf., and C. B. Riley, 8th Cav., Fort McDowell, Cal.; J. Conway, 19th Inf., and L. Leibrand, 16th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; J. E. Dooley, 30th Inf., and S. C. Newman, 7th Cav., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; C. D. Fisher, 57th Inf., and J. G. Laird, 1st Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Temporary second lieutenants to the posts specified, war prison barracks, for duty: E. Harper, 10th Cav., C. A. Kingman, 19th Inf., and J. S. Norman, 6th Cav., Fort Douglas, Utah; J. H. Fuller, 52d Inf., W. M. Darby, 11th Inf., and D. W. O'Neil, 11th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

So much of Par. 81, S.O. 263, War D., Nov. 10, 1917, as assigns 1st Lieut. H. P. Shaw on promotion to captain to 8th Field Art. and 1st Lieut. F. P. Duggan to 6th Field Art. is amended to read 1st Lieut. H. P. Shaw to 8th Cav. and F. P. Duggan to 6th Cav. (Dec. 4, War D.)



been found physically disqualified for active military duty, to take effect Dec. 1, 1917. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding, N.A., from assignment to 56th Depot Brigade, 31st Div., and is assigned to 185th Infantry Brigade, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, (Dec. 4, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. R. Harries, N.A., from assignment to 59th Depot Brigade, 34th Div., and is assigned to 186th Infantry Brigade, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. Hoffman, N.A., from assignment to 61st Depot Brigade, 36th Div., and is assigned to the command of 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades, Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., for duty, accordingly. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Officers of A.G.D., N.A., to Washington for duty: Capt. R. G. Chomeley-Jones, D. F. MacPherson, M. Mack, J. C. Mechem, J. G. Rider, H. Wykes, P. M. Filmer, S. B. Armat, 1st Lieut. W. M. Chadbourne, E. Angell, J. B. Walker, Jr., J. P. Healy, 2d Lieut. A. E. Hutchinson, L. Naetzker, J. G. Flanagan, G. R. Hopkins, R. S. Carvin, (Nov. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. Thompson, A.G.D., N.A., to Washington, duty in connection with the War Risk Insurance Bureau. (Dec. 1, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., are assigned to 301st Stevedore Regiment: Col. C. L. Dulin; Lieut. Col. W. E. Coney; Majors J. Power, J. O'Neill, H. H. Haines; Capt. H. Turner, J. Cavanagh, W. Young, W. J. Tobin, J. Gill, M. Healey, J. W. Ingram, R. Hernandez, J. L. McKenny, W. Wright, A. D. Doty, J. H. McQuinn, R. E. Iretton, C. F. Fouby, D. W. Shea, W. M. Roddy, F. C. Giesler, J. J. Garity, E. A. Grubel, J. W. Markel, L. A. Murphy, E. L. Bouchard; 1st Lieut. J. D. Blair, Jr., J. D. Addison, F. H. Golden, W. S. Blum, M. Goslee, F. A. Frost, G. R. Williams, B. S. Forbes, L. Carr, G. B. Rozel, W. B. Dalton, E. S. Rogers, S. T. Knowles, J. W. D. Melvin, H. Hanheide, W. A. Winburn, B. G. Holtz, S. H. Witherbee, G. Mece, T. A. Farlow, C. R. Oliver, C. H. Sherman, W. B. Perkins, J. F. Baskin, 2d Lieut. G. W. Grove, G. Dahm, G. B. Waddy, M. Duval, T. M. Hayden, S. Wright, H. M. Wernitz, R. Bristol, P. B. Dulin, E. A. Moales, C. E. Ramos. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. Thompson, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, duty with the motor supply train of 90th Division: A. M. Brauer, D. B. Kowalski, J. C. Boyd, B. C. Dunham, G. W. West, L. A. Skiles, R. Leeman, W. L. Homan. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Snyder, Q.M.C., N.A., to duty El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: C. W. Ferguson, H. C. Huntington, W. S. Milne, J. G. Nichols, P. M. Phillips, Jr., M. S. Watson, A. T. Armstrong, H. Shackelford, W. Gauss, H. A. Rosenhain, R. E. Hughes, H. J. Lebo. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major J. R. Kilpatrick, Q.M.C., N.A., to 304th Stevedore Regiment for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for duty: W. A. Baker and E. W. Huse. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: H. T. Bassett to Washington; H. H. Lins to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304; J. P. Wyse to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; F. M. Langdon to El Paso, Texas, Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 305; M. L. Adler and G. M. Scheer to Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga.; C. A. Campbell to 78th Div., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. E. D. Russ to Washington; Capt. J. A. Carlin to Washington; 2d Lieut. P. C. Grancy to Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. E. F. Page to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 2d Lieut. E. E. Pollin to 85th Div., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N.J.: J. H. Brown, J. Silbert, H. P. Winchester, P. G. Fitzpatrick, A. J. Adler, S. S. Moon, W. R. Walling, Jr., J. M. Rosar, F. W. Weale, R. J. Scott. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: T. J. Volk to duty as supply sergeant of sanitary train of 31st Div., Macon, Ga.; F. R. Sutherland, H. W. Seales and A. G. Devine to Philadelphia, Pa., general depot, 2620 Gray's Ferry road; J. McI. Smith and N. E. Helf to duty with sanitary train of 29th Div., Anniston, Ala.; B. S. Heddins to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Johnston; C. H. Rounds to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to El Paso, Texas, duty with Motor Truck Cos. Nos. 45, 20, 45 and 71, attached to the El Paso depot: A. Celaya, Jr., W. L. Cohn, R. R. Landrum, M. H. Michael, C. J. Studer. (Nov. 26, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: P. F. Newman, F. J. Hoffman and G. A. Stafford to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; J. R. Riley to Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga.; E. B. Howard to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. Pruitt to 79th Div., Camp Meade, Md.; G. E. Page to Remount Depot No. 331, American Lake, Wash.; P. Montgomery to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 302; E. D. McSwain to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; J. Simmons to Newport News, Va. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty: W. R. Casparis, E. J. Moore, A. M. Nicholson, C. Bird, S. L. Dodsworth, C. L. MacBride, Jr. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty with motor supply train of 82d Div.: G. W. Campbell, F. D. Moore, H. C. Taylor, P. A. Greene, E. L. Alford, J. E. Matthews. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to 83d Div., Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with motor supply train: R. S. Smith, T. R. Stevie, C. A. Riley, H. G. Downer, R. M. Hinchman, P. E. Weichert, E. S. Mullineaux. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to auxiliary remount depots indicated for duty: M. Whitney, No. 312, Montgomery, Ala.; R. A. Burton, No. 327, Fort Sill, Okla.; J. E. Moore and W. R. Moore, No. 324, Waco, Texas; J. W. Phillips, No. 319, Louisville, Ky.; C. S. Shields, No. 326, Deming, N.M.; H. S. Spencer, No. 331, American Lake, Wash. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: E. B. Busby and D. R. Wolter. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. J. Weinberg to Alexandria, Ill., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 314, Camp Beauregard, as Q.M. and adjutant; 1st Lieut. E. H. Moeller to Camp Funston, Kas.; 2d Lieut. W. U. Parsons to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 318. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: G. Stetklich to Rockford, Ill., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 321, Camp Grant; O. L. Olsch to Camp Logan, Texas, with Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 325 as Q.M. and adjutant; P. Tompkins to Camp Wheeler, Ga., 31st Div.; J. H. Ferguson to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 327. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. W. T. Cody to Chamblee, Ga., Camp Gordon, as C.O. of the fire truck and hose company at that camp; 1st Lieut. R. G. Campbell to Macon, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 311, Camp Wheeler; 1st Lieut. E. C. May to Washington; 2d Lieut. E. C. Coleman to Cambridge, Mass.; 2d Lieut. R. W. Green with motor supply train of 82d Div., Camp Gordon, Ga.; 2d Lieut. E. F. Spink to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, 80th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Previous orders assigning 2d Lieut. J. E. Matthews, Q.M.C., N.A., Camp Gordon, to duty with motor supply train of 82d Div. is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. W. Kuhlman, L. D. Dodson, C. C. Chaffee, J. R. Stamper, S. G. Farlow, F. D. Baker and B. Noce, Jr., Q.M.C., N.A., will report in person to commanding general, Camp Jackson, for duty with motor supply train, 81st Div. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. H. N. Pilling, San. Corps, N.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., medical supply depot, for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. W. E. Palmer, San. Corps, N.A., will report in person to S.O. of Army for duty in his office. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. S. F. Voorhees to Washington; Capt. H. F. Bronson to Camp Upton, N.Y., 77th Div.; 1st Lieut. B. D. McClave to duty with Aviation Section, S.C., Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. Keralla to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston; 1st Lieut. J. Bailey to Camp Mills, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Boyd, Jr., and T. D. Elliot to Surg. General of the Army; 1st Lieut. E. Thuney to Baltimore, Md., Army General Hospital No. 7; 1st Lieut. T. J. Walker to 41st Div., Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Yergason telegraph to Surg. General of Army; 1st Lieut. C. C. Young to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., U.S.A. General Hospital. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. W. P. Garrety, San. C., N.A., to Army Medical School, Washington, for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the San. Corps, N.A., to places specified for duty: Capt. A. H. Jessup, Camp Custer, Mich., 85th Div.; Capt. R. Schermerhorn, Jr., Camp Jackson, S.C., 81st Div.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Mark, Camp Devens, 76th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 81, S.O. 262, Nov. 9, 1917, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. F. A. Gajori, San. Corps, N.A., to proceed to Camp Greene, N.C., thence to Washington, D.C., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

First Lieutenants of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: G. H. Durston to Fort Leavenworth; W. C. Jones to American University, Washington; E. McN. McKee to Ayer, Mass., 76th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C., N.A., to divisions indicated for duty as division veterinarians: Major C. Nockolds, 40th Div., Linda Vista, Cal.; Capt. A. E. Donovan, 91st Div., American Lake, Wash.; Capt. G. H. Koon, 82d Div., Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. B. A. Seeley, 33d Div., Houston, Texas. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. F. H. Fulstow, V.C., N.A., to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### ENGINEER CORPS.

The appointment of Sergt. R. A. Fristoe, Co. D, 315th Engrs., as a second lieutenant, E.R.C., with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. E. A. G. Bright, 344th Field Art., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The acceptance on Nov. 22, 1917, of the resignation by Major F. A. Ruggles, Field Art., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Cav., Regular Army, only is announced. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. P. Hibbon, Field Art., N.A., to duty at Washington. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. L. McKinney, 309th Field Art., to duty at Wrightstown, N.J. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

Capt. W. J. Mack, Inf., N.A., to Washington for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. Potts, Inf., N.A., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., 85th Div., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major G. W. Edgerly, Inf., N.A., transferred to 82d Div., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The acceptance on Nov. 17, 1917, of the resignation by Major C. L. Sampson, Inf., N.A., of his commission as temporary major of Infantry only, Regular Army, is announced. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. R. Argand, Inf., N.A., to Washington for intelligence duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. E. Kump, Inf., N.A., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., 4th Div. (Regular), for duty as signal officer of that division. (Dec. 4, War D.)

The assignment of 2d Lieut. W. J. Mack, 331st Machine Gun Battalion, N.A. (now captain, Inf., N.A.), to duty in the office of The Adjutant General from Oct. 29, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Capt. M. D. Holmes, 83d Field Art. (25th Cav.), is transferred to 1st Cav. and will join. (Dec. 3, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., to Camp Meade, Md., School of Instruction for Ordnance Personnel, for duty: Capt. F. A. Behounek, O.D., N.A.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Doud, F. J. Friedman and H. M. Harriman, O.R.O.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Watkins and 2d Lieut. C. W. Tholan, O.D., N.A. (Dec. 3, War D.)

2d Lieut. J. E. Smithmever, 6th Provisional Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade, to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from their present duties at Camp Funston, Kas., and will report in person to the commanding general at that camp for duty as assistants to the camp quartermaster: Capt. E. J. Kunze, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Jones, Q.M.C., N.A.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Ray, Q.M.C., N.A. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The following officers now attached to Mechanical Repair Shop Units Nos. 301 and 302, are relieved from further duty in office of Q.M.G. and will report to Camp Meigs, D.C., for duty with these units at that camp: Unit No. 301—Major W. D. Searle, Capt. H. G. Collins, G. B. McGary, H. E. Shirley, F. Staples and H. Ulmer, Q.M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. B. P. Ault and E. F. Bauer, Q.M.C., N.A.; E. M. Biehl, Inf., N.A.; J. A. Cervena, R. M. Clendenen, J. R. Costinett, O. H. Danielson and J. C. Dobson, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. Ford, Inf., N.A.; F. M. Golding, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. F. Havin, Inf., N.A.; J. S. Fickling, R. L. Keith, R. W. Knoefel and A. Krueger, Q.M.C., N.A. Unit No. 302—Major O. C. Pierce, Q.M.R.C.; Capt. M. S. Cooper, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. Z. Linville, Q.M.R.C.; E. H. Rosemeyer, J. T. Rothrock and C. E. Speaks, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. C. K. Alexander and C. E. Barrett, Inf., N.A.; E. W. Bassett, C. W. Boecker, Jr., D. D. Brush, W. B. Burch and E. M. Coe, Q.M.C., N.A.; E. A. Cummings, Inf., N.A.; J. V. Henly and P. L. McCarthy, Q.M.C., N.A.; C. D. McCready, A. E. Miller and P. R. Mitchell, Inf., N.A.; E. M. Nourse, D. A. O'Neil, S. G. Scherk, G. Scogana, and G. Sieger, Q.M.C., N.A.; G. R. Mason, Inf., N.A.; C. F. Oestmeyer and McK. Parker, Q.M.C., N.A.; F. W. Piper and C. E. Prior, Inf., N.A.; A. J. Silk, Q.M.C., N.A.; P. H. Ulmer, Inf., N.A.; C. R. Webber, Q.M.C., N.A.; H. G. Young, Inf., N.A.; 2d Lieut. R. F. Abbott and C. Z. Braden, Q.M.C., N.A.; A. E. Danielson, J. D'Elia, J. DeGrazia, T. L. Fihelly, A. H. Gillis, C. H. Hinton, J. W. Johnson, F. E. Jones, H. L. Joyce and J. P. Kenyon, Inf., N.A.; G. Laughhead, H. Livergood and W. J. McEvoy, Q.M.C., N.A.; R. J. McReynolds, F. Miller and T. S. Noble, Inf., N.A.; F. D. Patterson, A. E. Raynor, H. H. Skerrett, Jr., and E. T. Thornton, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. T. Smith and D. R. Swinton, Q.M.C., N.A.; G. Woodward, Inf., N.A.; 2d Lieut. L. P. Andrews, Q.M.C., N.A.; A. G. Bruce, J. E. Callan and E. N. Casey, Inf., N.A.; M. C. Casey, M. Goldberger and V. Guiliano, Q.M.C., N.A.; T. F. Harney, Jr., Inf., N.A.; W. J. Heiner, Q.M.C., N.A.; W. G. Jones, Inf., N.A.; J. F. Kelley, Q.M.C., N.A.; G. E. Kelly and W. R. Linden, Inf., N.A.; W. F. O'Brien, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. M. Owen, Inf., N.A.; R. H. Peniwell, Q.M.C., N.A.; C. H. Rogers, Inf., N.A.; C. A. Scarlett, Q.M.C., N.A.; J. R. Shoemaker, G. H. Southall and H. F. Weser, Inf., N.A. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., and will take station at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md., for duty: Capt. M. M. Cochran, O.D., N.A.; 1st Lieut. R. K. Armes, O.R.O.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Boyle, 2d Lieut. H. O. Bernstron, T. G. Bolton, R. E. Ewerz, J. G. Smith, P. H. Taylor, P. G. Vondersmith and J. F. Wentz, O.D., N.A. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major M. H. Allen, J.A.G.R.C., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major J. K. Wells, J.A.G.R.C., to Judge Advocate General of Army for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

##### QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. G. R. Alden, Q.M.R.C., to duty at Washington. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Capt. E. M. Lawton, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, to C.G. for assignment to duty as assistant to the division Q.M. of the 90th Div. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. E. Sullivan to C.G., Western Dept.; G. R. Alden to Washington, D.C.; H. Haas to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 5th Div.; L. F. Finch to Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; R. A. Lewis to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, as C.O. of National Army Motor Truck Co. No. 393. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: T. Balcher to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and by letter to C.G., 5th Division, Camp Logan, Texas, for duty as C.O., motor supply train, 5th Div.; W. H. McWilliams to Columbia, S.C., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315, Camp Jackson; C. J. Dick to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 5th Div.; C. Allen to Macon, Ga., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 311, Camp Wheeler;

J. B. Short as supply officer, sanitary trains, 5th Div., Camp Logan, Texas; J. C. Goss and D. W. O'Neil to Baltimore, Md.; P. T. Murphy to New Orleans, La.; A. LeB. Brimmer to Camp Logan, Texas, 5th Div.; J. L. Hodges and W. H. Green to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 329; G. W. Ferguson to Panama Canal Dept., C.Z.; as supply officer of sanitary trains, 5th Div., Camp Logan, Texas. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: G. D. Kees to Macon, Ga., relieving Capt. L. B. Devore, Q.M.C., E. G. Thomas to Rockford, Ill., 86th Div., Camp Grant; B. Bronson, in charge of truck convoy service, to Detroit, Mich., for station. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Previous orders issued directing Capt. P. G. Skaggs, Q.M.R.C., to proceed to Alexandria, La., for duty are revoked; Captain Skaggs will report at Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 323, Camp Dodge, for duty as Q.M. and adjutant at that place. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Thompson, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Capt. L. Denison, Q.M.R.C., to Milwaukee, Wis., Base Hospital No. 22 (Milwaukee County Hospital), for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: J. W. Mann to Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., Camp Greene; H. Boyd-Snee to Little Rock, Ark., 87th Div., Camp Pike; M. Cleveland is Fort Riley, Kas.; E. A. L. Dickinson to Dover, N.J., Picatinny Arsenal; J. C. Barker to Fort Riley, Kas.; C. L. Chandler to Hoboken, N.J., in connection with hospital to be organized at Hoffmanns Island; T. I. Cotton to C.O., Fort Ogleshorpe, with 22d Cav.; I. J. D. Shuler to 41st Div., Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y.; R. N. Holcombe to Fort Riley, Kas.; A. A. Lawton to Governors Island, N.Y., with 413th Telegraph Bn.; H. A. Beck to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The appointment of 1st Lieut. A. J. Black as major in M.R.C., with rank from Sept. 6, 1917, is announced. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Montgomery, Ala., for duty: J. R. Bierach, J. R. Bost and E. K. Lazenby. (Nov. 27, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. L. Kenney to Fort Ontario, N.Y.; DeW. B. Nettleton to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; R. P. Gayle, Jr., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; F. W. McSorley to Albany, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 33 (Albany Hospital), Troop B, N.Y. Guard Armory; E. T. Edgerly to Des Moines, Iowa, 88th Div.; H. E. Ungerleider to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 31st Div.; A. T. Blachly to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 90th Div.; G. C. Kilpatrick to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div.; W. M. Miles to Fort Leavenworth; K. Chambers to Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div., Camp Meade; J. H. Baldwin to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital; R. L. Rutledge to Houston, Texas, 33d Div., Camp Logan. (Nov. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Macon, Ga., 31st Div., for duty: Capt. J. W. Duckworth, 1st Lieut. R. W. DeCraw, J. W. Palmier. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. L. Jacobs to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Bolling to Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Frey, to Garden City, N.Y., 41st Div., Camp Mills. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to places specified for duty at training camps for automobile ordnance mechanics: C. V. Haggman, the Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.; E. A. Sweet, the Four Wheel Drive Co., Clintonville, Wis.; E. P. Wald, the Holt Motor Co., Peoria, Ill. (Nov. 30, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Portland, Ore., for duty with aero squadrons: 1st Lieut. N. P. Anderson, W. P. Baldwin, O. A. Brittle, F. R. Buchanan, E. H. Clayton, W. Cox, W. E. Doane, R. J. Elliott, H. A. Fulton, P. Gardner, G. G. Hugo, H. B. McCrory, W. A. McCullough, H. B. Metheny, P. D. Moore, J. H. O'Donoghue, F. T. Read, J. E. Stansbury, T. Tharaldson, L. A. Van der Linde. (Nov. 30, War D.)

The appointment of each of the following first lieutenants as captain in M.R.C. of the Army, with rank from Nov. 19, 1917, is announced: W. H. Ambrose, C. Boettiger, P. E. Brundage, E. T. Flint, S. Frazer, L. R. Hurlbut, W. E. Knewstap, J. D. MacRae, T. F. Neil, E. W. Presley, F. C. Robbins, S. J. Repplier, L. J. Roper, B. A. Warren, P. E. Kenyon, F. B. Nather, J. R. Wetherbee, H. E. Bunch, Jr., H. L. Cecil, A. W. Duff, J. A. Duff, J. L. McElroy. (Nov. 30, War D.)

Major H. W. Loeb, M.R.C., to duty Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the preparation of a manual on war diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and upon completion of this duty to his home and from further active duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major W. J. Mayo, M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: F. F. Borzell to Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 38; J. L. Phytian to Hoboken, N.J.; R. E. Benson to Fort Riley, Kas., in day hospital and place, and upon completion of duty to Fort Riley, Kas.; W. H. Mick to Hoboken, N.J., with Evacuation Hospital No. 2; T. R. Chambers to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, 33d Div., as assistant to the surgeon, 5th Div., Regular Army; S. Franklin to Fort Caswell, N.C. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. H. Watson to 31st Div., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; W. E. Wishart to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 90th Div.; Camp Travis; H. Phillips to Camp Dodge, Deming, N.M., 34th Div.; A. Greenberg to Omaha, Neb., Base Hospital No. 49 (University of Nebraska Hospital); E. J. Burns to Fort Worden, Wash.; H. L. Burr to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., 76th Div.; D. M. Kaplan to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Deming, N.M., 34th Div., for duty: Capt. J. S. Foat; 1st Lieut. C. W. Alexander, W. G. Burton, G. A. Florest, F. S. Hawes and W. J. Omer. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for duty with headquarters and military police, 5th Div., Regular Army: E. P. Burns, P. F. Higgins and G. E. Nye. (Dec. 1, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to Alexandria, La., 39th Div., for duty: R. L. Cook and A. R. Zuercher. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Major J. H. McHenry, M.R.C., to Louisville, Ky., 84th Div., for temporary duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. F. M. Leidy to Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div., Camp Dix; E. H. Clark to Waco, Texas, 32d Div., Camp MacArthur; T. W. Moffitt to Fort Sill, Okla., 35th Div., Camp Doniphan; E. A. Klein to Greenville, S.C., 30th Div., Camp Sevier; A. N. Thomson to New York, N.Y., 105 West 40th St.; B. D. Riddon to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston. (Dec. 3, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: E. H. Erney to Greenville, S.C., 30th Div.; R. R. Hampton with Av. Sec., S.C., Salt Lake City, Utah; H. V. Bruner to Little Rock, Ark., 87th Div., Camp Pike; S. H. Lyle to Hoboken, N.J.; C. Mulky to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg,



E. W. Meyer to Alcatraz, Cal., Disciplinary Barracks; H. H. Loos to 90th Div., Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; J. D. Bowen and R. J. Devine to Fort Porter, N.Y., with Hospital Unit F. A. T. Hendrick to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty at Hoboken, N.J.: R. W. C. Francis, H. W. Maier and W. B. Tatum. (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Morrison, Va., for duty: E. L. Hazeltine, W. C. A. Steffen and C. G. Woodhull. (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of M.R.C. from Camp Greenleaf, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., to camps specified for duty as junior members of physical examining units, medical members of examining boards and recruiting officers: B. Barrow, Columbia, S.C., 81st Div.; F. L. Field, Petersburg, Va., 80th Div.; T. T. Gibson, American Lake, Wash., 91st Div.; L. A. Hadley, Annapolis Junction, Md., 79th Div.; B. S. Horne, Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div.; C. H. Ketterer, Louisville, Ky., 84th Div.; W. C. Liebmann, Long Island, N.Y., 77th Div.; A. E. McDonald, Fort Satter, Texas, 90th Div.; J. E. Phillips, Alexandria, La., 39th Div.; H. L. Proctor, Fort Worth, Texas, 36th Div.; S. Roth, Deming, N.M., 34th Div.; D. R. Scott, Fort Sill, Okla., 35th Div.; C. R. Senter, Charlotte, N.C., 26th Div.; G. E. Stewart, Linda Vista, Cal., 40th Div.; M. Williamson, Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div.; B. Wilson, Montgomery, Ala., 37th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. D. Pilcher to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. Bryant to Rockford, Ill., 86th Div.; Capt. J. E. C. Donald to Panama Canal Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Bullard, M. T. Knappenberger and S. H. Boyd to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Jenkins and R. J. Miller to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 7; 1st Lieut. K. C. Eberly to Wrightstown, N.J., 78th Div., Camp Dix. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The assignment of Capt. E. G. Zabriskie, M.R.C., now on duty as contract surgeon at Fort Niagara, N.Y., to duty as captain, M.R.C., that post, from Nov. 7, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. A. R. Green; 1st Lieut. J. M. Graham, A. F. McCormick, H. J. Meister, J. G. Ross, D. G. Sampson, W. J. Sheehan and L. A. Walker. (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: W. E. Mobley, F. A. Reuthe and J. B. Wood. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with division indicated in base hospital: Capt. A. S. Kirkwood, Camp Beauregard, La., 39th Div.; 1st Lieut. R. V. Allen and R. L. Dourmashkin, Camp Dodge, Iowa, 88th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of 1st Lieut. E. E. Mansfield as captain in the M.R.C., with rank from Nov. 5, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The following first lieutenants of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty with 20th Engrs.: E. J. Henrichsen, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G. T. Johnson, C. K. Jones and J. M. Smith, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., with evacuation hospitals indicated: No. 4—J. D. L. McPheeters and J. H. Traband, Jr. No. 5—B. N. Jones and M. A. Wagner. No. 6—L. A. Crosby and M. E. Jones. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The following officers of M.R.C. to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty with 4th Div., Regular Army, as indicated: Assistant to the surgeon—First Lieut. W. H. McLean, Headquarters and Military Police—First Lieut. S. E. Clinard, R. E. Graham and I. H. Grimbail. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### DENTAL OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: J. W. Snyder to 79th Div., Camp Meade; J. D. Stone to Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 38, Jefferson Hospital; W. H. McDonald with 13th Cav.; A. W. O'Dell to Dallas, Texas, Aviation School; W. H. Richardson to Washington in office of attending surgeon. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: C. L. Cassell to Washington, 20th Engrs.; P. M. Dunn to Fort Barry, Cal.; E. F. Herzberg from further duty with 35th Engrs. and will report in person to commanding general, 86th Div. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Previous orders relieving 1st Lieut. M. A. Gerde, D.R.C., from Camp Cody, Deming, Mex., and to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty are revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Capt. E. J. O'Hara, V.R.C., to Des Moines, Iowa, auxiliary remount depot, as senior veterinarian. (Nov. 28, War D.).

Second Lieut. D. B. Fitzpatrick, V.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as instructor at the School of Instruction for Horseholders. (Nov. 27, War D.).

Second Lieut. P. V. Weaver, V.R.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Nov. 27, War D.).

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to Chillicothe, Ohio, 83d Div., Camp Sherman, for duty: A. K. Carr, H. J. Gohde, H. Harrison and E. F. Meyer. (Nov. 27, War D.).

Second Lieut. M. L. Brackbill and C. H. Hart, V.R.C., to Kansas City, Mo., 410 Scarritt Arcade, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Second Lieut. D. C. Martin, V.R.C., to auxiliary remount depot, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Second Lieut. S. A. Kamis, V.R.C., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., is assigned to duty as chief instructor, School for Horseholders, Fort Ogilthorpe. (Dec. 4, S.E.D.).

Second Lieut. F. P. McNeely and H. K. Steckel, V.R.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th Div., for duty: D. C. Bostwick, M. L. Clafin and A. F. Schreier. (Dec. 4, War D.).

So much of Par. 276, S.O. 221, War D., Sept. 22, 1917, as assigns 2d Lieut. C. A. Forbes and S. P. Kendall, V.R.C., to duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. D. T. Brown and W. E. Hall are assigned to 506th Service Battalion, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. A. S. Hackett to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. W. Brown attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Jaegle assigned to 5th Engrs., Corpus Christi, Texas. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 5th Engrs., Corpus Christi, Texas, for duty: Capt. E. H. West and J. D. Carter; 1st Lieut. R. K. Obersteuffer, B. Duffield, F. B. Hauck, N. C. Horner, W. L. Breckenridge, Jr., R. W. Newberry and D. Heaton; 2d Lieut. L. J. Brady, R. C. Jones, C. W. Faries and L. A. Murray. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Griffin to Ponpon, S.C.; Capt. J. D. Davis to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; Capt. E. G. Hamilton report by letter to the Director, U.S. Geological Survey; 2d Lieut. A. L. Shellworth to 20th Engrs. (Forestry); 2d Lieut. A. J. Stern to Camp Lewis, Wash. (Dec. 1, War D.).

First lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: A. P. Meade, Jr., to Ponpon, S.C.; R. B. Rutledge from duty with 309th Engrs. and will report in person to regimental commander; F. M. Thornton to Fort Sill, Okla.; L. A. Henderson to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 316th Engrs.; R. Simmons to American Expeditionary Forces. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. are assigned to the Provisional Searchlight Detachment, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with their detachment: First Lieut. J. B. Stuart and J. H. Gross; 2d Lieut. W. Edwards, J. Gauthier, E. H. Watkins and T. T. Talley, Jr. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Capt. D. D. Hall and J. K. DeLoach, E.R.C., to active duty and assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Dec. 3, 1917. They will proceed to American University, D.C., and report in person to their regimental commander for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. from assignment to 25th Engrs. and attached to 29th Engrs. for duty: Capt. W. O. Tufts, A. P. Poorman and E. P. Ellis; 1st Lieut. R. A. Kiger, E. L. Hain and E. F. Church; 2d Lieut. J. B. Leavitt, F. A. Danforth, W. S. Gehres, O. G. Taylor and J. B. Metcalfe, Jr. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. from duty at training camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and are assigned to 7th Engrs. for duty: First Lieut. L. A. Brasher; 2d Lieut. F. Beyer, H. N. Brue, L. S. Gates, F. O. Mercer, W. H. Crane, G. G. Winnia, Jr., R. M. Wilson and M. H. Nippel. (Dec. 3, War D.).

The appointment of 2d Lieut. J. Deery, E.R.C., as first lieutenant, E.R.C., with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. Skene assigned to 505th Service Battalion, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. J. M. Lawton, Jr., 1st Lieut. E. S. Humphreys and Capt. M. J. Jones to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Strong to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. Graham, Jr., attached to 305th Engrs., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Damon to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. B. N. Folling assigned to 509th Service Battalion, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. R. J. Hudson attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Craddock assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. K. N. Davis and L. H. Geyer attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Robinson to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 2d Lieut. L. G. Watters assigned to 508th Service Battalion, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 2d Lieut. T. L. Temple, Jr., assigned to 20th Engrs. (Forestry), Dec. 10, 1917, Camp American University, D.C. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Second Lieut. J. C. Wallace, E.R.C., now attached to 302d Engrs., is assigned to that regiment for duty. (Nov. 30, War D.).

The resignation by 2d Lieut. A. G. Degen, E.R.C., accepted. First Lieut. H. G. Shockey, E.R.C., from present duties and assigned to 30th Engrs., and report to his regimental commander for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Second Lieut. E. H. Wisser, E.R.C., to Honolulu, H.T., for duty as aid to commanding general, Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of Capt. W. R. Thompson, E.R.C., as major, E.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of 1st Lieut. R. A. Smallman, E.R.C., as captain, E.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of 1st Lieut. G. Applegarth as captain, E.R.C., with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of the following second lieutenants, E.R.C., with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced: J. M. Burns and C. E. K. Fraser. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major B. J. Lambert attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Major G. T. Hawkins to Augusta, Ga.; Capt. E. S. Berry attached to 27th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. P. W. Kniskern to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on emergency construction work; Capt. L. E. Robbe assigned to 30th Engrs. and will report to regimental commander; Capt. O. E. Malsbury to Camp Upton, N.Y., 302 Engrs. (Dec. 4, War D.).

First lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: S. A. Hart attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; G. D. Estes assigned to 9th Engrs., El Paso, Texas; W. F. Pond and J. Judson, Jr., are assigned to 30th Engrs.; E. Heuback assigned to 505th Service Battalion, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; J. H. Griffin assigned to 5th Engrs., Corpus Christi, Texas. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Second lieutenants of E.R.C. to duty as follows: E. A. Levi to officer in charge, General Engr. Depot; W. L. Felt attached to 23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; A. M. Strandberg is assigned to 7th Engrs.; D. S. Birkett to Hampton, S.C.; S. G. Hibben to General Engr. Depot, Washington; W. T. Stevenson to Washington, D.C., Chief of Engrs. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of 1st Lieut. W. R. Swan, E.R.C., as captain from Nov. 26, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The appointment of the following second lieutenants, E.R.C., as first lieutenants, E.R.C., from Nov. 21, 1917, is announced: R. J. Coughlin, F. Floyd, M. B. McDermott and C. J. Moore. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to active duty at Washington: J. H. Wallace, C. L. Christian, C. F. Kehr, R. P. Royer, H. E. Mann, P. C. Gwyn, H. W. Couper, W. P. Buck, J. E. Cuff, V. H. Turkington, W. P. Barber, Jr., P. M. Hart, R. S. Fead, W. W. Allen and V. E. Williams. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors W. M. Crane and S. McRoberts and 1st Lieut. H. M. Bailey to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ord.; 1st Lieut. S. A. Rogers to Columbus, Ohio, Buckeye Steel Casting Co. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: Capt. W. F. Kelly; 1st Lieut. W. A. Sealey and Z. G. Taylor. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord., Washington, for duty: Capt. J. W. Davidge; 1st Lieut. H. McClelland; 2d Lieut. L. D. Bothwell, Jr., S. L. Lyon and W. Kerr. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Second Lieut. J. M. Page, O.R.C., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: F. W. Loomis, O. Reid and F. M. McClaffin to Washington, D.C.; C. A. Ralston to Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, 1917, Holt Manufacturing Co.; L. R. Dressler, F. S. Spring, H. S. Tyrrell and K. H. Mayer to Washington, D.C.; A. C. Hubbell to New York, N.Y.; R. A. Spengler to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: E. H. Curtis, Jr., to Chief of Ord.; F. I. Curtis to Worcester, Mass.; E. Maxwell to New York, N.Y., Albarmar Building. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to duty at Washington: Major E. B. Johns; Capt. R. H. Higgins, J. P. Jeffords, G. A. Reeder, O. S. Webb, W. J. Taylor, J. J. Tuohy, A. J. Hudson, H. S. Brouwer, D. J. Sheeran, C. L. Phillips, H. D. Ballon, R. W. Blair, B. J. Wright, H. Soss, J. M. Schwerin, G. E. Morrissey, P. B. Farley, S. Canedo, W. D. Robinson, C. A. Wright, F. W. Moore, M. F. McAleer, 1st Lieut. E. H. Boeckh, R. F. Haynes, L. H. Wheeler, C. E. Van Riper, I. F. Morrison, J. N. Connolly, R. P. Thalmann, E. Gunnerson, P. St. C. Browne, A. T. Pagter, J. W. Seery, D. J. Kearney, D. F. Collins, D. I. Hayes, R. E. Thayer, G. H. Eggleston, R. M. Darrin, G. M. Ainsworth, N. N. Pearson, H. G. Lambert, B. Cain, C. W. Stephens, F. L. Andrews, C. P. Kelly, F. C. Jones, Jr., E. G. Grant, L. G. Sargent, E. P. Githens, W. S. Doscher, J. J. Dibble, G. S. Decker, H. S. Bush, H. P. Chandler, H. Cunningham, Jr., J. A. Burton, P. J. Gaudreau, C. H. Palmer, C. P. Oakes, J. M. Barnard, G. W. Taylor; 2d Lieut. J. F. Penfield, B. J. Wolf, G. W. Lusk, W. W. Cowan, H. E. Fannon, E. R. Hedstrom, H. S. Weaver, K. C. Downing, G. Cutler, O. C. Butcher, A. M. Covert, R. S. Boardman, F. E. Halsey, H. B. Sullivan, S. C. Merrill. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: F. J. Connors, E. C. Hunter and W. S. Markham to Chief of Ord., Washington, D.C. (Nov. 28, War D.).

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to duty as follows: P. O. Potts to Sandy Hook; D. L. Kellogg, R. J. Phillips and W. D. Stafford to New York, N.Y., to chief, inspection section, gun division. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to Sandy Hook Proving Ground for duty: F. T. Schultz, A. W. Limont, W. A. Ware, J. D. Whitaker. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major A. C. Vanclain to Watertown, Mass.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Holt to Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, 1917, Holt Mfg. Co.; 1st Lieut. D. M. Kelly to New York city; 1st Lieut. C. E. Carey to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Gays to Albany, N.Y., Post-Office Bldg.; 1st Lieut. N. S. Sharp to Sandy Hook Proving Ground. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of O.R.C. to Chief of Ord., Washington, for duty: Majors W. H. Rogers; Capt. C. S. Shaw, W. C. Meyers, C. P. Foster, W. H. Wright; 1st Lieut. W. H. Jacob, C. A. Carpenter, F. A. Donaldson, F. C. Day, H. N. Ess, G. F. Holmquist; 2d Lieut. J. R. Dille, W. H. Schleick, J. B. Blackham; P. W. Coleman. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Second lieutenants of O.R.C. to Peoria, Ill., Dec. 20, Holt Mfg. Co., for duty: A. C. Berolzheimer, F. M. Jamieson, B. D. Newton, N. D. Sherrerd, G. D. Spackman, W. H. Whitcomb. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Capt. H. C. Snyder, O.R.C., to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The following appointments of officers of O.R.C. in N.G. of U.S., to rank from the dates in 1917 shown, are announced, and each officer will report at Camp Mills, Garden City, for duty with 41st Div., National Guard: To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. H. J. Brace, E. V. Wooten, E. B. Carlson, Aug. 15; 2d Lieut. J. E. Farmland, Nov. 22; 1st Lieut. F. H. Jone, Aug. 15; 2d Lieut. H. B. Newman, V. A. Moody, Nov. 22. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieut. F. J. Knaus, C. W. Prim, R. B. Bravinder, M. F. Hathaway, H. M. Maynt, S. N. Raglin, F. B. Lindamood, E. Van Atta, J. I. Sauter, E. L. Varney, W. F. Sullivan, S. H. Riggs, R. S. Raven, L. B. Radtke, J. E. Mercer, G. G. MacInnis, E. W. Lott, A. W. Hellenberg, J. R. Earl, R. M. Carrell, F. S. Bradford, L. J. Baker, W. Evans, Aug. 15. The appointment

of the above officers in the National Guard will automatically cancel their commissions in the O.R.C. (Nov. 30, War D.).

#### SIGNAL OFFICERS.

The promotion of the following captains of the S.R.C. to the grade of major from Nov. 21, 1917, is announced: J. A. Kink, J. J. Kelly, L. Deems, T. D. Bowman, T. L. King, F. L. Shuman, W. D. Hood, Z. H. Mitchum and L. E. Mason. (Dec. 3, War D.).

The appointment of Capt. F. W. Sherwood, S.R.C., as major, S.R.C., with rank from Dec. 1, 1917, is announced. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Capt. R. D. Whytock, S.R.C., to New York, N.Y., to Major N. Biddle, S.R.C., 302 Broadway, for duty, with station in New York, N.Y. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First Lieut. V. Georgian, S.R.C., to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. S. E. Karigan, S.R.C., who on being relieved will proceed to Camp Samuel F. B. Morse, Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Officers of S.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. E. Herring to Col. M. McFarland, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. T. Williams to Chief Signal Officer of Army; 1st Lieut. G. J. Kadel, E. B. Kelter, to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J.; 2d Lieut. G. E. Parker, 308th Field Signal Bn., to duty Little Silver, N.J.; 2d Lieut. C. S. Dawson, G. R. Cowing and R. E. Tafel to Washington. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Second lieutenants of S.R.C. to report in person to C.S.O. of Army for duty: M. C. Batel, B. O. Burlingame, E. A. Bartelme, L. W. Brunson and J. J. Downing. (Nov. 30, War D.).

The appointment of 1st Lieut. R. Kreis, S.R.C., as captain in N.G. U.S., Dec. 3, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Logan, Texas, 33d Div., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### AVIATION OFFICERS.

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at aeronautical concentration camp, Garden City, N.Y., with a squadron: W. A. Clark, W. L. Calkins, E. E. Evans, R. S. Fuller, W. D. Grant, T. N. Joyce, W. D. Kennedy, F. J. Lühr, L. V. Osterlund, H. M. Pierce, H. E. Petree, C. B. Piches, T. C. Perkins, H. Rowe, W. E. Shank, J. M. Swaab, C. F. Turner, D. B. Wurzburg. (Nov. 30, War D.).

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Texas: R. C. W. Blessley, E. T. Comegys, A. L. Grimm, F. A. Kelter, P. W. Loudon, J. J. Offutt, G. V. Seibold. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. A. Joerns to Chief Signal Officer of the Army; 2d Lieut. G. L. Campbell and H. T. Kay to Portland, Ore., to Col. B. P. Disque. (Nov. 30, War D.).

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. C. H. Hammond to St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. F. de P. Townsend to Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Capt. E. L. Davidson to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School; 2d Lieut. J. H. Bauer to Indianapolis, Ind., engine repair depot. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: L. F. Gilbert to Buffalo, N.Y.; J. A. James and R. H. Rogers to Millington, Tenn., Park Field; M. O. White to Garden City, N.Y.; F. S. Gaines to Waco, Texas; A. E. Galvin, J. F. Frenzel, A. G. Simpson, S. J. Mustain, M. L. Herron, L. E. Cook and H. H. McVee to Garden City, N.Y.; B. P. Rooney and G. B. Horner to Wichita Falls, Texas; G. M. Roper, J. DeForrest, G. R. Abel, H. R. Kelly and H. P. Frank to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty: Major J. K. Mitchell; 1st Lieut. R. B. Duane and T. Barthen; 2d Lieut. H. B. Rankin and G. D. Finlay, Jr.; 1st Lieut. L. E. Drew; 2d Lieut. A. Tompkins, L. Bacon, L. Fagan, W. W. Williams and G. A. Garrett. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at aeronautical concentration camp, Garden City, N.Y., for duty with a squadron: H. C. Korison, H. F. Marshall and E. S. Twitchell. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty at Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Texas: O. A. Ralston, E. D. Gracie, H. G. Shuman, O. P. Johnson and J. O. Creason. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. R. P. Arthur to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. R. W. Snoko to Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. Wheelwright to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The following officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty and will report in person to C.S.O. of the Army: First Lieut. W. T. Eustis and W. S. Marvin; 2d Lieut. L. A. Cadmus and G. H. MacClellan. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. R. Van W. Negley to Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. F. C. Hemmick to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; 2d Lieut. W. Leary and H. Robb to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. P. W. Foster, Jr., and L. S. Partridge, F.A. R.C., to 12th Field Art. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Capt. R. Flemming, F.A.R.C., to duty at Washington. (Dec. 3, War D.).

First Lieut. F. J. Gerhard, F.A.R.C., to Newport News, Va., Army Transport Service, for temporary duty for three months. (Dec. 4, War D.).

#### INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers of I.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. P. Foss, Jr., to Madrid, Spain, to military attaché as his assistant; 2d Lieut. P. J. McKee to Camp Sherman, Ohio, 83d Div.; 2d Lieut. M. J. Stern from duty with 27th Div. and report to chief, military intelligence section, War College Division. (Dec. 1, War D.).

Officers of I.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. R. Berry to Washington for intelligence duty; 1st Lieut. C. M. Brown to Habana, Cuba; 1st Lieut. J. L. Stewart and 2d Lieut. L. A. Lovering to Washington, Dec. 15, for intelligence duty; 2d Lieut. A. O. L. Guerdar, Inf. N.A., to Washington; 2d Lieut. C. J. Mangano to Washington. (Dec. 3, War D.).

Capt. A. Erlander, Inf. R.C., is assigned to 351st Field Art. (Dec. 4, War D.).

Second Lieut. J. R. Childs, Inf. R.C., now on duty with the intelligence section, War College Division, office of Chief of Staff, is relieved from assignment to 80th Division. (Dec. 4, War D.).

So much of Par. 188, S.O. 255, Nov. 1, 1917, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. F. M. Green, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, Long Island Sound, Eastern New York, Southern New York and Sandy Hook; Capt. M. Wildrick, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of the Potomac, Baltimore, Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola and Mobile; Capt. J. Mather, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Columbia and Puget Sound; Major F. H. Lincoln, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of the Delaware. (Dec. 4, War D.).

The provisional appointment of W. F. Mullins, appointed from second lieutenant, I.R.C., as a second lieutenant of Inf. in the Regular Army from Oct. 25, 1917, is announced. He is assigned to 6



GEORGE A. KING

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FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY, May 15, 1917, regiment in U.S. desires transfer to COAST ARTILLERY. Bonus. Address Box 43, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUT. COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, desires to make a transfer with any PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUT. IN THE FIELD ARTILLERY with a commission dated either Oct. 25 or Oct. 26, 1917. Address Box 44, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUT. INFANTRY, Oct. 26, 1917, desires transfer to FIELD ARTILLERY OR COAST ARTILLERY OR CAVALRY. Address I. W. C., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Non-commissioned officer, retired, for duty at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Apply for particulars to Major John H. Duval, U.S.A., Brunswick, Me.

CAPTAIN, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, Aug. 5, 1917, desires to make a mutual transfer with a CAPTAIN OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address T. M., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, U.S.A., desires to make a mutual transfer with a PROVISIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY OR FIELD ARTILLERY. Address inquiries to 2nd Lieut. C. M. Innis, 82nd F.A., Camp Logan, Texas.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY desires mutual transfer with CAPTAIN IN COAST ARTILLERY. Address Box 39, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Retired soldiers to work in post exchanges. Send application, stating experience and salary desired, to Division Exchange Officer, 77th Division, Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.

CAPTAIN OF COAST ARTILLERY desires transfer with CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, FIELD ARTILLERY OR INFANTRY. Address Box 38, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

CHAPLAIN OF CAVALRY REGIMENT with little prospect of going to France would like to exchange with CHAPLAIN OF INFANTRY OR ARTILLERY. Address Chaplain, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT, INFANTRY, Oct. 6, 1917, desires to transfer with PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY OR FIELD ARTILLERY. Address S. J. G., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

2nd Lieut. of Artillery Training Infantry wants to transfer with 2nd Lieut. of Cavalry. Graded at 83%; commission dated Oct. 26, 1917; exchange with anyone holding commission in Cavalry, Regular Army. Address Captain M. McD. Williams, Jr., Cape Henry, Va.

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PROVISIONAL 2ND LIEUTENANT, 2ND U.S. CAVALRY, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Fort Myer, Va., commissioned Oct. 26, 1917, desires to transfer with PROVISIONAL FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER. Address Box 45, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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A correspondent writes from Lawton, Okla.: "The soldier boys located at Camp Doniphan are certainly a fine lot of men. If any one needed anything to make him a better American citizen he should come in contact with the soldiers."

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1882. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1878. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

**ARMY NOTES.***The Next Chief of Staff.*

There is, of course, the usual amount of speculation in Washington as to the identity of the next Chief of Staff, to succeed Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., when that officer reaches the retiring age on Dec. 31, 1917. Among those named by the prophets of the future is Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., the present Provost Marshal General. Of the Chiefs of Staff since that office was established in 1903 all have been fine officers: Generals Young, Chaffee, Bell, Wood, Scott and Bliss. The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, provides that the General Staff Corps shall consist of "one Chief of Staff detailed in time of peace from major generals of the line, \* \* \* The Act of Feb. 14, 1903, which established a General Staff Corps, provided that it shall consist of "one Chief of Staff \* \* \* to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier general."

Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn and Major Gen. John Biddle have also been among those mentioned as successors to General Bliss. General Biddle is at present Assistant Chief of Staff. He will not retire for age until Feb. 2, 1923. He recently returned to the United States from the battle front in Europe. General Kuhn, who was until recently president of the Army College, is now in command of the 70th Division, National Army.

*General Pershing to Remain Abroad.*

The Secretary of War on Dec. 12 authorized a categorical denial of the report that the War Department contemplates the recall from France of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., for any reason whatever. It had been persistently reported in Army circles that the commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Forces would be brought back with the view to his being designated Chief of Staff.

*Hearings on Army Estimates.*

The House Committee on Military Affairs devoted most of this week to consideration of the estimates for the fiscal year 1918-1919 submitted by the Ordnance Department. Major William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the committee on Dec. 11, as did also Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt, his chief assistant. Other officers from the same bureau appeared on succeeding days. Members of the committee expect many items to be substantially increased in the Army bill which will be the result of the hearings.

*Appropriations for the Service Schools.*

The Army Service Schools are better provided for in the 1919 estimates than they were in 1918, the increase asked for being more than one-third of the current appropriation, or \$82,810 for 1919, as against \$60,675 in the 1918 appropriation. According to the language of the estimates this sum is "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Army Service Schools (including the Army Staff College, the Army School of the Line, the Army Field Engineer School, the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers and the Army Signal School) at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., and the School of Fire for Field Artillery, and for the Infantry School of Army at Fort Sill, Okla."

*Regular Cavalry Division Organized.*

Orders have been dispatched from the War Department providing for the organization of a full division of Cavalry at El Paso, Tex. According to official information this step has no connection with the confused situation below our Southern border. That the formation of the division is in preparation for a possible "break" on one of the European fronts is the interpretation generally made of the Department's action. The division is to be formed by the expansion of existing regiments now on border duty. Several of these units already have been ordered to El Paso, where they will be split, the resulting halves being brought to full strength by assignment of recruits. A majority of the officers will be secured by promotion from the old regiments, but quite a number of Cavalry officers now on various details will be recalled for service with the new division.

*Remount Squadrons.*

The great need of animals well trained and conditioned, has led to the War Department's giving authority to establish an auxiliary remount depot at the training camp for quartermasters, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. It is the purpose to organize, equip and train there "remount squadrons" for duty in connection with remount service in France. Each remount squadron will have a strength of four officers and 270 men and will include a wagon company of thirty wagons. They will be formed from men accustomed to the handling of animals;



and the non-commissioned officers and men will be selected from the thirty-three remount depots throughout the country. The men who show especial aptitude for the care of animals will be sent to France to carry on over there the work begun in the camps. It is the plan to perfect so many of these organizations that when the animals arrive on the other side they will be cared for properly, and will go into the service ready for use. Between three and four thousand animals will be kept in Camp Joseph E. Johnston for use in training the remount squadrons. Construction of the shelter for the men will not be completed until Dec. 20. Meantime Capt. T. M. Murphy, Q.M.R.C., has been sent to the camp to assist the supervising quartermaster in the construction of the camp. These squadrons will fall under the Remount Service, of which Col. John S. Fair, Q.M.C., is chief. The staff organization for the new squadrons has not been completed.

#### New Assignment for General Officers.

It was announced on Dec. 13 that the President had reappointed Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., as Chief of Ordnance. As noted elsewhere, this became known during General Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in its survey of our preparations for war.

It is learned that numerous changes are intended in the stations now held by general officers of the National Army and that, therefore, recently published lists showing the units to which these officers are attached will be of little value by the time the units are at the front. To a certain degree, of course, the reports submitted by the examining boards are influencing the changes that have been and will be ordered, but simple "military exigency" will be the sole reason in most cases.

The first general officer of the National Army to be honorably discharged because of physical disability was Brig. Gen. Edgar A. Wedgwood. Action was taken under the provisions of Section 9, Act of May 18, 1917, the discharge dating from Dec. 1. Other changes in the general officer list, made public since our last issue, include the following:

Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman from 61st Depot Brigade, 36th Division, to command 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding from 56th Depot Brigade, 31st Division, assigned to 185th Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries from 59th Depot Brigade, 34th Division, and assigned to 186th Infantry Brigade.

#### New Engineer Training Camp.

An Engineer officers' training camp will be opened at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., on Jan. 5, with Lieut. Col. DeWitt C. Jones, C.E., in command. Announcement of at least three similar camps will be made shortly. Colonel Jones will have with him as instructors Majors A. K. B. Lyman, D. O. Elliot and Harrison Brand, Jr., and Capt. George J. Richards, all of the Corps of Engineers.

#### Army Recruiting Record.

A new record for Army recruiting was set on Dec. 13 when 10,701 men were accepted. In the week Dec. 4-10 enough men were enlisted to form an entire division.

#### 317th Engineers (Colored).

Steps have been taken for the organization at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, of an engineer regiment to be composed entirely of colored men. The regiment, the 317th, is to be one of the four comprising the 92d Division, its personnel being drawn both from drafted men and from those who have or may volunteer for this special unit. Col. Earl I. Brown, C.E., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 317th. A splendid opportunity is offered negro men who have had some college training and those who have pursued various manual training courses. The regiment will need men skilled in engineering trades, such as surveyors, draftsmen, etc., and photographers, carpenters, concrete workers, electricians, machinists and miners.

#### Bricklayers Wanted for Signal Corps.

Several hundred bricklayers are needed by the Signal Corps in connection with the construction of the great airdromes to be erected in France for the American flying forces. After enlistment these men will be concentrated at a Southern training camp, where they will be organized for transport overseas. A large number of non-commissioned officers will be appointed from those who have suitable qualifications.

#### TESTS FOR OUR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Secretary Baker made a complete announcement, on Dec. 11 as to the rule that all general officers of the Army of the United States must undergo physical examination before being detailed to duty with the American Expeditionary Force, the fact as to which was printed in our issue of Dec. 8, page 537. Mr. Baker's statement reads:

"All general officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard are being examined by medical boards and efficiency boards with the view of determining the advisability of sending them for service abroad. The conditions of foreign service in this war are unusually severe, requiring that general officers shall be not only adequately grounded in military science and adequately alert physically to acquire rapidly the lessons which the new form of warfare, require, but able to endure prolonged hardships.

"The determinations of these boards are impersonal and in the interest of the success of our armies and the welfare both of leaders and men and will be affirmed by the department. This policy will no doubt commend

itself to the people of the country as being in the public interest, and even where it is necessary to deny the opportunity for foreign service to soldiers of long experience it will be understood to imply nothing in any way prejudicial to the officers involved.

"Boards of this kind have already found some of the general officers of both the Regular Army and the National Guard physically unfit. Such finding does not in any way reflect upon the past services of the officer or upon his present zeal and willingness to make personal sacrifices in the further service of his country, but the question to be determined is one of capacity to perform a highly specialized and arduous type of service."

Officers who fail to pass the examining boards will be utilized in connection with the training of troops in most cases.

#### HEARINGS ON NAVY LEGISLATION.

##### Railroad to Indian Head.

That the Navy Department may operate the first Government-owned railroad in the Continental United States is the interesting possibility indicated in the hearings conducted by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House upon the estimates for the next fiscal year. When the bill (H.R. 6982) introduced by Chairman Padgett authorizing the department to enter into a contract with some railroad to build a line between the District of Columbia and the Indian Head proving ground was brought up on Dec. 11 several members asked if the alternative of the Government constructing this line had been considered. Secretary Daniels not only replied in the affirmative, but let it be seen that he, personally, was in favor of that method. He said that one railroad company had offered to build the line if the Government would advance \$360,000 of the estimated cost of \$700,000. This advance was to be returned in the form of traffic charges for freight, etc., carried for the Government. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, explained to the committee the necessity for having some better means of traffic connection with the proving ground: "At present all material is sent from Washington Navy Yard by boats and returned over the same route. At the suggestion of Secretary Daniels discussion of this matter was postponed to give him time to secure data for a detailed report on the cost to the Government of building the railroad.

##### To Increase the Number of Midshipmen.

The bill (H.R. 6987) to increase the number of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, introduced by Chairman Padgett, which would allow five midshipmen for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, one for Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, fifteen appointed each year at large, and 100 appointed annually from enlisted men of the Navy, also came up on Dec. 11 and was favorably considered. This would result in 3,128 appointments; but as it is estimated that only about sixty-six per cent. of the candidates complete the course, it is assumed that this law if enacted will keep about 2,200 midshipmen in training. Bancroft Hall, as now completed, will accommodate 2,200 and quarters for 450 more can be found in the Marine Barracks, so Secretary Daniels informed the committee; and if there should be a greater number the temporary quarters of the Reserve are available.

In answer to one of the members, the Secretary said that the expansion of the Navy has been so great it will be necessary to carry at least this number of midshipmen in the Academy to provide officers for the ships that will be retained in commission or in reserve. He did not believe the increase could be considered "temporary" because it would be necessary, he said, to continue the admission of the larger number of midshipmen for at least five years after the war in order to meet the needs of the Navy.

##### Marines for Santo Domingo Service.

The success of U.S. Marines as constabulary and sanitary officers in Haiti was so marked that they are wanted in a similar capacity by the Dominican Republic. The bill to enable such use of the Corps was considered on Dec. 11. Secretary Daniels stated that Rear Admiral Knapp had reported most favorably on the constabulary work done by the Marines in Haiti; that the State Department had asked that Congress take action to permit the Marines to act in the service of the Dominican government. He added that the Marines should receive proper pay and recognition for such service. The proposed bill (H.R. 6975) will authorize the President to detail enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps to assist the new republic, and to receive, in addition to the emoluments allowed them by that government, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating; and that while so serving they shall receive credit for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay and all other credits for service in the United States Navy.

#### TO HASTEN AIRPLANE PRODUCTION.

The drain upon French man-power and the increasing demands of the French government upon the airplane and engine manufacturers in that country has led to a new appeal to the United States for assistance. It is now becoming evident that some difficulty will be found in expediting delivery under the contracts for aviation material which were given to France soon after the United States entered the war. According to reliable estimates these contracts totaled not less than \$65,000,000.

After long consideration it has been decided that as many automobile mechanics and machinists as can be

mobilized by the U.S. Army Signal Corps—those that can be spared from essential work in that corps—will be sent to France for duty in the French factories. Plans have been made to concentrate about 12,000 of these men at a Georgia aviation camp from which point they will be transferred to the seaboard.

The production of Liberty engines for airplanes continues to run far ahead of the schedule adopted by the Aero Production Board as the maximum possible under existing conditions. Several firms are now ready to begin "quantity production" and the prospective output is so large that it is proposed to increase the allotment made to one of our Allies for delivery before spring.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE AT THE CAMPS.

A proposition has been made to the War Department, looking to the popularizing of rifle practice at the different camps, that appears to have considerable merit. It is proposed to construct at each camp one large, centralized indoor range with the latest equipment that would make possible the continuous use of all targets. It is claimed that such a range would become the most popular recreation center in camp. The range could be under the supervision of competent instructors and every feature of rifle lore would be taught.

The system proposed would allow of each shooter having his own target for record or reference. To add to the interest it is proposed that inter-organization team matches be held weekly and prizes be given to team and individuals. During the long winter evenings when the men in camp find the time dragging on their hands such a rendezvous would be greatly appreciated by the men, and amusement would go hand-in-hand with instruction. The plan, we understand, originated with a member of the General Staff and has many admirable features that entitle it to consideration.

Thousands of mothers are besieging camp commanders and The Adjutant General of the Army with requests for permission for their sons to be granted leave over Christmas Day. The granting of these furloughs is left entirely with the commanding officer of each division, subject to the general regulations which prohibit more than five per cent. of the command from holding permits on any one day. Secretary Baker said on Dec. 11 that there would be no general furlough at Christmas time for men in the training camps on the ground that a general furlough would break up the entire training system and would generally embarrass the work of getting the men ready for active fighting. Another difficulty would be the matter of transportation. The railroads have moved more than 1,000,000 men to training camps. If asked to move them back to their homes again and a little later return them to camps the railroads simply would break down. In cases where camps are located at no great distance from their homes the men will be let off.

The U.S. Shipping Board announced on Dec. 12 that it had abandoned the plan to man all merchant ships with Naval Reserve crews. Instead a plan will be followed whereby all strictly merchant vessels will continue to be manned by merchant sailors, but any vessel of the new merchant marine becoming even temporarily a troopship or carrying supplies for the Army or Navy will at such times be manned by naval crews. Men with sea-going experience will be given preference in the selection of the new crews and the best trained among them will be encouraged to enter the board's training schools for merchant officers, already in operation. Men without sea experience will also be enrolled, as the board has prepared to train such men for sea duty. Any citizen between twenty-one and thirty-one in good health is eligible. Men accepted will get \$30 a month training pay, clothing and board.

Students at the U.S. Naval Academy will not receive the customary Christmas "liberty" this year, it is learned. Secretary Daniels left the decision of this question entirely in the hands of Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It was held by that officer that the intensive courses now prescribed for midshipmen required every available moment for study. "Liberty" over Christmas may be granted, but only for the Academy grounds.

Engineering students of draft age who are now undergoing instruction in recognized schools have been granted the same tentative exemption from the draft as previously announced for medical and dental students. They will be allowed to complete their courses, but are to be enrolled in the enlisted Reserve and may be called to duty upon graduation. About 6,000 students in 117 institutions are affected by this decision.

Camp Mills, Long Island, probably will be discontinued as a divisional Army camp for the winter. While the soldiers now in the camp have an adequate supply of warm woolen clothing and blankets, it is said, it is frankly admitted that the original plan of the War Department did not contemplate housing men under canvas at Camp Mills in severe winter weather.

Since the Marine Corps follows the Army in all matters concerning insignia, second lieutenants, U.S.M.C., will hereafter wear the distinctive gold bar and sleeve braid approved for the same grade in the Army. Orders covering this change were prepared for issue probably before the end of the current week.



## SECRETARY BAKER'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of War for 1917 bears date of Nov. 29 and instead of specifying that it is for the fiscal year states it is a "report of operations of this Department for the past year." Mr. Baker begins his report with a review of conditions along the Mexican border at the time of his last annual report and draws the moral from it that: "The Mexican incident was valuable to the United States in two important ways. In the first place, it demonstrated very definitely the determination of the Government not to allow a menace to continue on our frontier; and, in the second place, by the mobilization of the Regular Army and the National Guard it gave an excellent opportunity for training both to the men in the Guard and to the several supply departments of the Government, and thus afforded a most serviceable foundation upon which to proceed with the larger expansion of the military establishment which we were soon called upon to undertake."

## Our Entry Into the War.

"Upon our entering into a state of war with Germany," Secretary Baker says, "Congress began the consideration of the measures necessary for the enlargement of the military forces and the co-ordination of the industrial strength of the Nation. It was understood at the outset that war under modern conditions involved not only larger armies than the United States had ever assembled, but also more far-reaching modifications of our ordinary industrial processes and wider departures from the peace-time activities of the people." Secretary Baker then traces "the enlargement of the Army" subsequent to the passage of the Act of May 18, 1917, for the temporary increase of the Military Establishment, the drafting of the National Guard, and the establishment of the sixteen divisional camps for its mobilization and training.

Of the Selective Service Law, Mr. Baker says: Our military legislation was drafted after very earnest consideration, to accomplish the following objects: (1) To provide in successive bodies adequate numbers of men to be trained and used as combatant forces. (2) To select for these armies men of suitable age and strength. (3) To distribute the burden of the military defense of the Nation in the most equitable and democratic manner, and to that end to recognize the universality of the obligation of service. (4) To reserve to the public authorities power so to control the selection of soldiers as to prevent the absorption of men indispensable to agriculture and industry, and to prevent the loss of national strength involved by the acceptance into military service of men whose greatest usefulness is in scientific pursuits or in production. (5) To select, so far as may be, these men for military service whose family and domestic obligations could best bear their separation from home and dependents, and thus to cause the least possible distress among the families of the Nation which are dependent upon the daily earnings of husbands and fathers for their support. These considerations, shortly stated, amount to a policy which, recognizing the life of the Nation as a whole, and assuming both the obligation and the willingness of the citizen to give the maximum of service, institutes a national process for the expression of our military, industrial and financial strength, all at their highest, and with the least waste, loss and distress."

Mr. Baker devotes six pages to his review of the operation of the Selective Service Law, "the success of which," he says, "is of course primarily due to the painstaking forethought and the statesmanlike breadth of view with which the Provost Marshal General and his associates organized the machinery for its execution." The total cost of the draft could not be estimated by the time the report was closed, "but, based upon the data at hand, the total registration and selection of the first 687,000 men has amounted to an approximate expenditure of \$5,000,000, or about \$8.11 unit cost."

## The Training of Officers.

With this increase of the Army came the need of more officers and of the work of the training camps. Secretary Baker says: "It would be a national loss for me to fail to record in this place a just estimate of the value to the Nation of these training camps for officers. They disclosed an unsuspected source of military strength. Nobody will suppose that, with the growing intricacy of military science and the industrial arts related to it, a country can dispense with trained professional soldiers. The fundamentals of military discipline remain substantially unchanged and, in order that we may assemble rapidly and effectively adequate military forces, there must always be in the country a body of men to whom the life of a soldier is a career and who have acquired from their youth those qualities which have, from the beginning, distinguished the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point: the disciplined honor, the unflinching courage, the comprehension of sacrifice, and that knowing obedience which proceeds from constant demonstrations of the fact that effective co-operation in war requires instant compliance with the command of authority, the sort of obedience which knows that a battlefield is no place for a parliament. Added to these mental and moral qualities, the body of professional soldiers must devote themselves unremittingly to the development of the arts of war, and when the emergency arises must be familiar with the uses of science and the applications of industry in military enterprise. But these training camps have taught us that, given this relatively small body of professional soldiers, the Nation has at hand an apparently inexhaustible body of splendid material which can be rapidly made to supplement the professional soldier."

Of the reasons that were taken into consideration for the establishment of the new series of training camps, Mr. Baker points out the peace-time policy of promotion by seniority "is obviously not adapted to a great military establishment in time of war." From other considerations, therefore, "the Department has established a system of divisional promotion. Such a system does not, however, integrate perfectly with the preparation of officers in training camps for which the membership is selected from civil life. A third series of training camps has, therefore, been announced to begin in January, 1918, to be held at the divisional camps of the Army and to be attended by men for the most part selected from the ranks of the enlisted men in the division. By this process the training camps will start with men who have had the elements of military discipline in the ranks. The candidates will, moreover, have been chosen by the practical tests of actually observed experience rather than on the basis of theoretical qualifications, and the whole Army will be stimulated by the opportunity thus afforded to men in the ranks to qualify for commissions by fidelity, intelligence and zeal in their ordinary occupation as soldiers. Succeeding officers' training camps will in all likelihood follow in the main

the plan laid down for the third series, with such modifications as may seem wise from time to time to bring into training some part of the large body of men yet remaining in the country who have had military experience but who for one reason or another could not be received in the first two series of camps."

## The Camps and Cantonments.

Thirteen pages of the report are devoted to the matter of providing the thirty-two cantonments and camps for the National Army and National Guard. Familiar as we have been with the statistics of the materials used in these military cantonments they make remarkable reading when reassembled here by Mr. Baker. In the National Army cantonments alone some of the individual objects used and their quantities were: Doors, 140,000; shower heads, 40,000; heating boilers, 1,800; cannon stoves, 20,000; room heaters, 20,000; kitchen stoves and ranges, 10,000; fire engines, 90; hose carts, 600; fire pails, 163,000; cots, 721,000.

## The Airman and the Engineer.

On the subject of aviation Mr. Baker says: "Prior to the outbreak of the European war military experiments in the air service were tentative and small. Our own experience on the Mexican border showed the art of flying in its infancy. At that time we had not in this country an adequate supply of airplanes for reconnaissance purposes upon a very limited scale, nor were our manufacturers equipped to turn out rapidly reliable scouting machines. Under the conditions of warfare on the Western front in Europe supremacy in the air entails supremacy on the land. Realizing this, the Council of National Defense, on May 16, 1917, established the Aircraft Production Board, which immediately worked out a special air program; and on July 24 Congress made the necessary provision for its execution by the passage of a special measure authorizing great expenditures and the creation of a special personnel. Prior to 1916 the largest sum expended for Army aviation was \$300,000. In the latter year, however, a special urgent deficiency appropriation of \$500,000 was made, and in the year 1917 appropriations aggregating substantially \$700,000,000 were made, for the development of the Army's air activities." He adds that the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army "is necessarily reserved in its discussion of details" and alludes in general terms to the work of the civilians who have developed the flying machine, etc., that will be used by the Aviation Section.

In view of the prominence in active military operations of the Engineer Department brought about by the entrance of the country into war, Secretary Baker reviews the suggestion made in his last report for "a school for Army engineers which would keep constantly engaged upon research and as constantly engaged in devising modes and appliances for the application of scientific discoveries in military matters, since," he says, "the experience of this war emphasizes the suggestion that 'the engineer is the bridge over which discoveries of science pass into the practical uses of everyday life.'" He adds: "The Engineer School has, however, already a fair start and by relatively small appropriations it could be expanded into a great scientific agency, valuable to the country in times of peace and of the highest value under the stress of war. I beg leave, however, to urge that when Congress does address itself to this problem its plans be conceived in a broad and generous spirit. The education system of the Army, beginning with the Military Academy at West Point and following through the Service School and the War College, should be rounded up by the construction of a scientific institution with laboratory facilities and experimental resources to which the Regular Army officers could have recourse for the final training of their special talents."

## Universal Training Not Sought.

That Mr. Baker has not changed his views as to the immediate need for the establishment of a system of universal military training is shown by these words: "The subject of universal military training continues to be discussed in the country. The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject, chiefly for the reason that the formulation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war. However vain the hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analogous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles. When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack these vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

## Supplies and Munitions.

From the report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Mr. Baker selects a few statistics to show the enormous burden that has been added to the peace tasks of the Q.M.C. by our entrance into the war. "The great appropriations made by Congress tell the story from the financial point of view," he says. "In 1917 the normal appropriation for the Quartermaster Corps was \$186,305,000. The emergency appropriation for this department for the year 1918 was \$3,000,000,000, a sum greater than the normal annual appropriation for the entire expenses of the Federal Government on all accounts. Another illustration can be drawn from the mere numbers of some familiar articles. Thus of shoes more than 20,000,000 pairs have already been purchased and are in process of delivery; of blankets, 17,000,000; of flannel shirting, more than 33,000,000 yards; of melton cloth, more than 50,000,000 yards; of various kinds of duck for shelter tents and other necessary uses, more than 125,000,000 yards; and other staple and useful articles of Army equipment have been needed in proportion." And he adds: "The problems of supply are not yet solved; but they are in the course of solution. Sound beginnings have been made, and as the military effort of the country grows the arrangements perfected and organizations created will expand to meet it."

Of General Crozier's department Mr. Baker says: "On July 1, 1916, there was a total of ninety-six officers in the Ordnance Department. The commissioned strength of this department increased substantially 2,700 per cent., and is still expanding. The appropriations for ordnance in 1917 were \$89,697,000; for 1918, in view of the war emergency, the appropriations for that department aggregate \$3,209,000,000. This division of

the War Department has had, in some respects, the most difficult of the problems presented by the transition from peace to war. Like the department of the Quartermaster General, the Ordnance Department has had to deal with various increases of supply, increases far exceeding the organization and available capacity of the country for production. The products needed take longer to produce; for the most part they involved intricate machinery and highly refined processes of manufacture. In addition to this the industrial agencies of the country have been devoting a large part of their capacity to foreign production which, in the new circumstances, it is unwise to interrupt. The report of the Chief of Ordnance sets forth as far as is prudent at this time the activities of his department. I refer to them here chiefly for the purpose of directing attention again to the valuable service rendered to the Government not only by the trained personnel of the Regular Army, which has devoted itself with unflinching energy to the preparation of the Nation to meet the emergency, but also of the civilians who have grouped themselves around the Ordnance Department and brought to it the indispensable experience which they had gained in private industrial pursuits."

Mr. Baker discusses briefly the work of the Council of National Defense, the visiting war missions, the Medical Department, Insular Affairs, and gives four pages to a review of the progress of the European War. The only figures he gives of enlistments is the statement that "the total number of enlistments in the Regular Army for the fiscal year 1917 is 160,084," the figures for the National Guard not having been completely compiled.

## The Expeditionary Forces.

Of the American Expeditionary Forces the report states: "As a result of the exchanges of views which took place between the military missions to the United States and our own Government it was determined to begin at once the dispatch of an expeditionary force of the American Army to France. This has been done. Gen. John J. Pershing was selected as commander-in-chief and with his staff departed for France, to be followed shortly by the full division, consisting entirely of Regular Army troops. Immediately thereafter there was formed the so-called Rainbow Division, made up of National Guard units of many States scattered widely throughout the country. The purpose of its organization was to distribute the honor of early participation in the war over a wide area and thus to satisfy in some part the eagerness of these State forces to be permitted to serve in Europe. The Marines, with their fine traditions and honorable history, were likewise recognized, and regiments of Marines were added to the first forces dispatched. It would, of course, be unwise to attempt any enumeration of the forces at this time overseas, but the Army and the country would not have me do less than express their admiration and appreciation of the splendid co-operation of the Navy, by means of which these expeditionary forces have been safely transported and have been enabled to traverse without loss the so-called danger zone infested by the stealthy and destructive submarine navy of the enemy. The organization and dispatch of the Expeditionary Force required the preparation of an elaborate transport system, involving not only the procurement of ships and their refitting for service as troop and cargo transports, but also extensive organizations of terminal facilities both in this country and France; and in order to surround the Expeditionary Force with every safeguard, a large surplus of supplies of every kind were immediately placed at their disposal in France."

"This placed an added burden upon the supply divisions of the Department and explains in part some of the shortages, notably those of clothing, which have temporarily embarrassed mobilization of troops at home, embarrassments now happily passed. In the organization of this transport the constant and helpful co-operation of the Shipping Board, the railroads, and those in control of warehousing, wharfing, lighterage, and other terminal facilities has been invaluable. Our activities in this regard have resulted in the transporting of an army to France fully equipped, with adequate reserves of equipment and subsistence, and with those large quantities of transportation appliances, motor vehicles, railroad construction supplies, and animals, all of which are necessary for the maintenance and effective operations of the force."

"The act authorizing the temporary increase of the Military Establishment empowered the Department to create special organizations of technical troops. Under this provision railroad and stevedore regiments have been formed and special organizations of repair men and mechanics, some of which have proceeded to France and rendered service back of the British and French line in anticipation of and training for their later service with the American Army. No complete descriptions of these activities can be permitted at this time, but the purpose of the Department has been to provide from the first for the maintenance of our own military operations without adding to the burdens already borne by the British and French, and to render, incidentally, such assistance to the British and French armies as could be rendered by technical troops in training in the theater of operations. By this means the United States has already rendered service of great value to the common cause, these technical troops having actually carried on operations for which they are designed in effective co-operation with the British and French armies behind the hotly contested battle fronts."

## NATIONAL GUARD REORGANIZATION.

The War Department issues, under date of Dec. 8, a revised table for the reorganization of the 28th Division, National Guard, which differs considerably from the table issued several weeks ago, which was published in our issue of Nov. 17, page 434. The revised table is as follows:

## 28TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Pennsylvania. This division is formed complete from the old 7th Division.)

Unit of new organization—Organizations from which formed.

28th Headquarters Troop—Troop 1, Pa. Cav.

107th Machine Gun Battalion—2d Battalion, Sanitary detachment and part of Supply Co., 4th Pa. Inf., 32 enlisted men, 111th Inf. and 60 enlisted men, 110th Inf.

55th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqs. 1st Pa. Inf.; 108th Machine Gun Battalion—Cos. A, B, Hqs. Co. (less band), Sanitary Detachment, and part of Supply Co., 4th Pa. Inf., 143 enlisted men from 111th Inf., Machine Gun Troop, 1st Pa. Cav.; 109th Inf.—1st Pa. Inf., 13th Pa. Inf. (less surplus); 110th Inf.—10th Pa. Inf., 3d Pa. Inf. (less surplus).

56th Infantry Brigade: Brigade Hqs.—Hqs. 2d Pa. Inf.; 109th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Co. and Cos. C and D, Sanitary Detachment, and part of



Supply Co., 4th Pa. Inf., 165 enlisted men from 112th Inf.; 111th Inf.—18th Pa. Inf., 6th Pa. Inf. (less surplus); 112th Inf.—16th Pa. Inf., 8th Pa. Inf. (less surplus).

**53d Field Artillery Brigade:** Brigade Hqs.—Hqs. 1st Pa. Field Art., 29 enlisted men Troop D, 1st Pa. Cav.; 107th Field Art.—1st Pa. Field Art., Detachment Troops F and H; 108th Field Art.—2d Pa. Field Art., and detachments from Troops A, C, D, G, I, K, L and M, 1st Pa. Cav.; 109th Field Art.—3d Pa. Field Art., detachments from Troops I, K and L, 1st Pa. Cav.; 103d Trench Mortar Battery—detachments from Troops B and M, 1st Pa. Cav.

**103d Engineers—1st Pa. Engrs.** and detachments from Hqs. Troop Supply Train and Troops E, F, I and K, 1st Pa. Cav.

**103d Field Signal Battalion—1st Pa. Field Signal Battalion.**

**Trains:** 103d Hqs. and Military Police—Pa. Hqs. and Military Police; 103d Ammunition—Pa. Ammunition Train; 103d Supply—Pa. Motor Supply Train; 103d Sanitary—Pa. Sanitary Train; 103d Engrs.—one officer, 16 enlisted men from 1st Pa. Engrs.

#### BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

In its twenty-seventh annual report, dated Oct. 6, 1917, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the U. S. Army states that the flood of crude ideas and inventions inspired by the European war continued with little abatement, and when the United States became involved in the war it received a further impetus. It was then found necessary to relieve the bureaus of the War Department of the work of considering these ideas and inventions. The board made provision for doing this work in its office, by securing the services of Col. George L. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, and two additional clerks.

Among the projects inaugurated the construction and tests of targets representing different types of parapet and sea coast fortifications and the development of a self-propelled oil-electric, armored railway car are particularly important, the report states. The Fortification Appropriation Act approved July 6, 1916, provided \$750,000 for the purchase of the rights pertaining to the Hammond radio dynamic system of torpedo control, in addition to \$417,000 for procuring and installing one unit of the system. The appropriations are, however, limited by the requirement for approval of purchase by the President after a satisfactory demonstration before a board of three Army and three Navy officers. The testing board has been named and the tests are in progress. Preparations for the test of radio control of torpedoes from an airplane in flight under the Hammond system are practically completed.

An experimental emplacement was constructed at Fort Morgan, Ala., and a gun and disappearing carriage erected therein to determine the effect of hostile fire on men and matériel. The Navy Department assisted by having ships fire at the emplacement with their heaviest guns at various ranges. The tests were successfully carried out in March, 1916, and useful information was obtained. Work on the construction of experimental targets is now in progress at Sandy Hook, representing five different types of parapet for sea coast fortifications, in order to test the effect of fire thereon from 12-inch and 14-inch guns at ranges corresponding to those which may be expected in a long range bombardment by a hostile fleet. Work on the construction of a railway car propelled by a 200-horsepower oil engine with electric drive, fitted with an armored cab, searchlight and conning tower, and carrying a normal armament of two machine guns, is now in progress. The development of a portable searchlight for use in field artillery was completed and turned over to the Field Artillery board for tests. A test of an apparatus by means of which photographs taken in the field could be enlarged for the immediate use of commanders or projected on screens demonstrated that the apparatus does not possess sufficient merit to warrant its adoption. Encouraging tests of submarine mines containing the Leon device for automatically controlling the depth of submergence have been held. The advisability of procuring and testing at the Government expense a number of sights of the new design developed by Mr. R. L. Warner is now under consideration.

As a result of tests of searchlights and star bombs and flares, a type of trench searchlight has been adopted for issue to the Service. Of the illuminating bombs procured the conclusion was reached that the adoption of a standard type of flare was not necessary, it being a simple device readily obtainable in suitable form. As a result of the tests of motors for pontoon boats the outboard motor of the type represented by the Evinrude was approved for use with pontoon boats. The Jeffrey truck intended for use in the development of portable searchlights is now being tested under service conditions. Work on the designs for a type of turntable mount for use with siege artillery and preparations for the test are now in progress. A test made of the Solano targets purchased abroad, which took place at the School of Musketry, proved that they were well suited to the purpose for which intended. The question of their adoption is under consideration.

Designs for a portable radio set are in progress, and work for the development of types of navigating instruments for use in airplanes is being carried on by the Chief of the Signal Corps. The work of developing cameras for use in photographing from aircraft is still in progress. An armored car designed to mount a 3-inch gun in the center, which has brackets and ports for a number of machine guns in addition, has been completed and tested to be turned over to the Engineer Department for use in the Service. Several types of illuminated compasses have been procured and are undergoing tests, and orders have been placed for other types. The construction and test of a railroad flat car mounting a 7-inch howitzer have been completed and it has been delivered. The work on the mount is in progress.

Tests of detonating trinitrotoluol have been completed at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and the report thereon is in course of preparation. Several submarine detectors of different types have been constructed and tested with surface power vessels, but no conclusion can be reached as to their usefulness in accomplishing the purpose for which they were designed until the use of a submarine boat can be made available by the Navy Department. The board has submitted an estimate for \$150,000 to carry on its work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and it is recommended that the appropriation be made as heretofore in a single amount.

The board at the time the report was submitted consisted of the following members: Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, president; Major Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Major Gen. William Crozier,

Chief of Ordnance; Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Col. W. F. Hase, Coast Artillery Corps; J. R. Thornton, civilian member, and Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers, recorder of the board. Officers who have previously served on the board and have been relieved for other duties were Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Major Gen. C. G. Treat, Lieut. Col. C. P. Summerall, Field Artillery Corps, Major Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and Capt. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engineers.

#### WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

The President on Dec. 7 signed the resolution (S. J. Res. 111) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same. The text follows:

"Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved, etc., That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

In a little more than an hour after the President had taken this action the State Department issued the declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy. Only one vote against the declaration was cast in both branches of Congress. In the House the roll call showed 365 yeas to one nay. Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, cast the solitary vote in opposition on the grounds that his party did not believe in war. The vote in the Senate was 74 to 0. Eight months ago the vote on declaring war against Germany was: In the Senate, 82 to 6; in the House, 373 to 50.

#### G. C. M. OF MEN OF 24TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Of the sixty-three enlisted men of the 24th U. S. Infantry tried before a G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on charges which involved mutiny and wilful disobedience of orders, thirteen of them were found guilty, were condemned to death, and were hanged at Fort Sam Houston early on Dec. 11. Of the remainder, forty-one were sentenced to life imprisonment; four were sentenced to hard labor for from two to two and a half years, with loss of pay and allowances, and to be dishonorably discharged; and five of the men were acquitted.

The action taken was perhaps the most drastic in the history of the Army, and the punishment well merited, as the mutiny of the men concerned was one of the most serious offenses under the Articles of War, especially in war time. The men openly defied their officers, and conspired to shoot up the town of Houston last summer, killing seventeen persons and wounding twenty-two, and threatening the lives of some of their own officers. The executions were carried out in the presence only of the necessary guard, officers and Sheriff John Tobin, of Bexar county, Texas. After the hanging of the thirteen men, the following official announcement was issued from Southern Department Headquarters:

"The proceedings, findings and sentences of the general court-martial which tried sixty-three members of the 24th Infantry for their implication in the riots at Houston, Texas, Aug. 23, 1917, were approved by the commanding general, Southern Department, Dec. 10, 1917. The sentences of the court were as follows:

"In the cases of Sergt. William C. Nesbitt, Corpl. Larsen J. Brown, Corpl. James Wheatley, Corpl. Jesse Moore, Corpl. Charles W. Baltimore, Pvt. William Brackenridge, Pvt. Thomas C. Hawkins, Pvt. Carlos Snodgrass, Pvt. Ira B. Davis, Pvt. James Divine, Pvt. Frank Johnson, Pvt. Rosley W. Young and Private Pat MacWhorter—to be hanged by the neck until dead.

"In the cases of Cooks William Frazier and Nathan Humphries, jr.; Privts. 1st class, John M. Hudson, jr.; James R. Johnson, Ben McDaniels and Stewart W. Phillips, all of Co. I; Privts. Douglas and Stewart W. Brown, Robert Brownfield, Harrison Capers, Ben Cecil, Gerald Dixon, Henry Green, James R. Hawkins, George Hobbs, Norman D. Holland, Richard Lewis, Leroy Pinkett, Joseph Wardlow, William S. Kane, Harry Richardson, Luther Rucker, Roy Tyler and Joseph Williams, jr., all of Co. I; Privts. Ernest Adams, John Adams, Wash. Adams, Douglass K. Lumpkins and Richard Brown, all of Co. K; Privates Allie C. Butler, Abner Davis and George H. Parham, of Co. L; Bugler Ruben W. Baxter, Co. M.; Privts. Walter Burkett, James Coker, Calile Glenn, William Hough, Thomas Jackson, Walter T. Johnson, Dean New and Jesse Sullivan, all of Co. M. All of the 24th U. S. Infantry, in each event to be dishonorably discharged from the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for the term of his natural life.

"In the case of Pvt. Oliver Fletcher, Co. M, 24th U. S. Inf., to be dishonorably discharged from the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years and six months.

"In the cases of Pvt. Henry T. Walls, Co. I, Pvt. 1st Class Alvin Pugh, Co. I, and Pvt. Walter B. Tucker, Co. I, all of the 24th U. S. Infantry, each of them to be dishonorably discharged from the Service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for two years.

"To be acquitted: Privts. William B. Beacoat and Grover Burns, Co. I; Grant H. Mems, Co. K; Bursh L. Smith, Co. L, and Terry Smith, Co. M, all of the 24th U. S. Inf.

"The 46th Article of War authorizes department commanders in time of war to carry into execution sentences of death without reference to higher authority. The remains were interred near the place of execution.

"Those named above sentenced to confinement for life will be sent to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Those sentenced to confinement for a number of years will be sent to the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas."

The following was the composition of the court for the trial of these men: Brig. Gens. George K. Hunter, Joseph A. Gaston and R. A. Richards, National Army; Col. Edward A. Millar, 3d Field Art., Augustus C. Maccomb, 14th Cav., DeRosey C. Cabell, 10th Cav., James

H. Frier, 35th Inf., Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., George E. Stockie, 12th Cav. (att.), and Clarence J. Manley, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. James J. Hornbrook, Cav., D. O. L., Oren B. Meyer, Cav., D. O. L., and Charles J. Symmonds, 6th Cav.; Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate; Major Dudley V. Sutphin, Judge Advocate, U. S. R., assistant judge advocate.

Major Harry S. Grier, Inf., represented the defense. The commander of the Southern Department is Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, who had charge of the executions. The verdict of the court was rendered Nov. 30.

#### THE MAIL SERVICE.

##### The Service Defended.

The letters as to the mail service which we published in our last issue have brought a number of comments from our readers, from which we take the following extracts:

From an Army woman: "Everyone, male and female, seems to be taking a whack at the Post Office Department and the way the mail to our overseas forces is handled. I wish to speak a word in their favor. My husband has been 'over there' since August. So far I have received every one of his letters, very promptly, and he writes about three times a week. He has also received all but three of my letters and all packages which I have sent. Packages take much longer, almost twice as long as letters, but people must not be impatient if packages seem long in getting there.

"I am inclined to think that trouble is caused by wrong addresses. Many people who should know enough to obey Army orders seem to feel that the address for our troops abroad is not adequate and add a great deal of promiscuous information of their own such as Paris, France, or near Paris, or Postmaster, N. Y., or via London. Others seem to believe that the postmasters are imbued with special powers of divination and address their letters like one I saw the other day to 'Lieutenant Blank, American Expeditionary Forces, Paris, France.' It will undoubtedly take several months to locate that young man and meanwhile his relatives probably blame the postmaster.

"I fully sympathize with people in their wails over lost mail for in these days of loneliness and separation we live, and the men live from mail ship to mail ship. But is it fair to blame it all on the Postal Department? I have adhered exactly to the official address issued for troops abroad. I have added nothing and deducted nothing and my letters have so far all reached their destination. Let some credit and not all blame be given the postmasters."

From the mother of a "Rainbow Division" officer: "The letter damning our Army mail service makes me very tired. Let me tell you another story. My son, an officer in the Rainbow Division, cabled me, reporting his safe arrival 'over there.' The cablegram reached me the afternoon of the same day. The very next morning came his 'arrived safely' letter. Rather efficiently prompt service, isn't it? But it means more than efficiency and promptness; it means a Government with human feelings that appreciates our anxious waiting for news of our men, and that arranges splendidly to get this news to us quickly. And I have had two other letters from him, one received Dec. 6, one Dec. 8. And a future member of our family has also had two letters from him.

"We read and hear so many criticisms of what our Government is doing that I think it is only fair to present this other side of the shield. As to discrimination in the delivery of letters in favor of high ranking officers: this is amusing when I think my boy is just a second lieutenant, but still his letters get through."

From a Navy woman: "I have read the protests as to mail service and know by experience how to sympathize. Also I sympathize with those who must handle the enormous quantities of matter poured into the post offices. Perhaps it would be a help if those of us who usually mail several letters each week to an absent friend would mail but one. By writing an instalment each day, none of the important news need be omitted, and the difference in amount of pieces to be handled by mail clerks would be considerable enough to improve the service."

From the parents of an Artilleryman: "Our experience is that mail comes from 'Somewhere in France' much more regularly than it goes 'over there.' Commencing with the arrival of our son on the other side in August we have rarely missed getting his weekly letter about three weeks after it is written. Occasionally two come together. The mail to him is more irregular—but first-class mail does arrive—newspapers, magazines, books, chocolates, knitted articles, boots and numerous other things, where, oh where are they? Has any mail steamer been torpedoed? Merchandise shipped by parcel post as early as August was unaccounted for as late as the middle of November, and multitudes of packages of newspapers and magazines mailed, commencing early in August, not more than ten per cent. had been received. Even newspapers mailed direct from the publication office had not been received—not a single number out of half a hundred. We hope these things will improve in time."

##### Addressing of Mail.

As to the improper addressing of mail to soldiers which is so prevalent, a bulletin from the 34th Division, National Guard, Major Gen. A. P. Blockson, from Deming, N. M., gives this timely advice:

"Too much mail still comes to this division improperly addressed and in consequence swamps the working force of the statistical section, and thus cripples its efficiency. The officers of this division are instructed to make clear to every man here the positive necessity of sending back to each and every correspondent his correct address. Otherwise packages and letters will be lost, and the personnel of one department at division headquarters rendered unable to do its real work. Officers will instruct their men accordingly at once."

In addressing our troops on service abroad give the soldier's rank, full name, regiment and company; or if unassigned; or Ordnance Enlisted Reserve Corps, Quartermaster Corps, etc.; and then simply the words "American Expeditionary Forces." Do not add "via New York," or "c/o Postmaster, New York," or "in France," or anything else.

Mail sent from abroad should be left unsealed, as it must be inspected by the censor.

The Post Office in New York city calls attention to the fact that United States coin or currency, gold coins, whether of United States or foreign mintage, and gold bullion are prohibited transmission through the regular or parcel post mails to countries outside of the United States and its possessions, and therefore cautions the public not to enclose currency in letters or other mail for foreign countries.

A partial explanation of the irregularity in the mail



service of the American Expeditionary Forces was given by Lieut. Col. Nelson E. Margetts, U.S.A., who returned to this country on a French liner on Dec. 7. Colonel Margetts said on this point that the chief thing the soldiers in the war zone looked for was their mail from home. This had been rather irregular in delivery. Sometimes sacks of mail from America were delivered to a post office in France and left there for two weeks or more before being forwarded. It was a big problem to handle, he said, and the delivery of the thousands of parcels that were being sent from this country to France containing Christmas presents also would be a very big task. The mails and newspapers are delivered in Paris all right, but the delay comes when they are to be sent further afield.

Officers who accompanied Colonel Margetts said they had been without mail two months and that the delivery of parcels was very uncertain. There had been a shortage of tobacco, they added, through a steamship being torpedoed which was loaded up with tobacco and cigarettes, but when they left France the soldiers were getting a fair supply.

#### Christmas Packages Sent Abroad.

Approximately 600,000 Christmas packages have been dispatched to American soldiers abroad as a result of the public's response to the countrywide campaign urging early mailing of gifts, it is reported by the Railroad's War Board. Not a single parcel was rejected because of size, and although the limit had been placed at twenty pounds, many weighed 100 pounds. Elaborate arrangements had been made at point of shipment to receive the packages. The Army mail handlers permitted scarcely a package to remain longer than one day in the examining quarters before it was placed on board ship. Shipment was facilitated by examination of smaller parcels at originating post offices throughout the country, so that on arrival at seaports they were shipped at once.

### SENATE SURVEY OF WAR PREPARATIONS.

#### General Crozier on Ordnance Shortage.

Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., was the first witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 12 in the survey of our war preparations begun by that body on that date. In the course of his statement General Crozier laid stress on the unwillingness of munitions and arms makers to take a chance with Federal contracts in the absence of the actual appropriations for purchases of ordnance and ordnance supplies. He recited that whereas the National Defense Act was passed in June, 1916, and that in June, 1917, appropriations in some measure became available for the work of his bureau, it was not till the enactment of the deficiency bill Oct. 6 of this year that the vast funds for ordnance became actually available. He also said that his department did not start upon equipping our Army until June 15, two months after the declaration of war, and had not reached full headway until Sept. 6. He stated that not until next summer can guns manufactured here be shipped abroad, and that the artillery now in use by General Pershing's forces was furnished by Great Britain and France because this country could not make the guns.

He explained that labor conditions had much to do with this delay, but there were other reasons. One of these, he stated, was that the National Defense Act of 1916 contemplated a force of 1,000,000 men to be raised in five years, and that was one cause for the unpreparedness of the Ordnance Bureau to take care of the National Army. "It is apparent," said General Crozier, "that the original program for 1,000,000 men did not contemplate our participation in the war. But we compressed the five-year program into one when it became apparent that the five-year program would not do."

General Crozier said that no preparations for the war other than the usual peace preparations were made by his office in advance of the declaration of war last April. No extra guns or cartridges had been bought, nor had uniforms or other war material been contracted for when the war broke out. Everything had to be done after that, and it required a great enlargement of the force of the Ordnance Department. In detail he showed the growth of his working force within the last six months, asserting that the field representatives had been increased from two dozen to more than 2,000, mostly from civil life. It required time and patience to break in these new men. Reverting to the shortage of artillery, he said that labor conditions are causing great delays and he advised that something be done to compel workmen to stay in the factory. He suggested that some regulation like that in Great Britain would prove a blessing at this time.

General Crozier was asked if the Ordnance Department of the Army had secured any of the emergency fund of \$100,000,000 appropriated by Congress last spring to be used by the President for war purposes. He said that \$35,000,000 had been turned over to the Ordnance Department in September. He had not asked for any or obtained any in April or May immediately after war commenced to meet emergency contracts for the manufacture of munitions of war.

#### General Crozier Reappointed Chief of Ordnance.

Major Gen. William Crozier was reappointed Chief of Ordnance of the Army by President Wilson on Dec. 13. This announcement became known at the hearing on Thursday after General Crozier had spent three hours giving information to the Senate Military Affairs Committee as to the supply of ordnance, machine guns and small arms in the American Army.

On resuming the hearing on Dec. 13 General Crozier made it plain that there would be no shortage either in military rifles or machine guns for the troops in the field; that in spite of all statements to the contrary the shortage of rifles for training the National Army had been greatly exaggerated; and that the Regular Army and the National Guard were adequately supplied with the Springfield rifle (Model of 1903).

He also stated that we were turning out 5,000 rifles a day now as against 10,000 a day last March, this condition being brought about, he said, by the private manufacturers letting their plants run down. As to the supply of rifles in the National Army cantonments General Crozier said that while about 18,000 were needed at each one of these, there were only 10,000 on hand in each cantonment. In response to a direct question asked by Senator Chamberlain as to who was responsible for the "long delay in getting our Army ready," General Crozier replied: "The Secretary of War."

Asked by Senator Hitchcock whether any of the artillery ordered had been delivered to the Army, General Crozier replied that this could not be expected in so short a time, adding that it was reported that it took seven years in peace time in Germany to complete a new pat-

tern of gun and to deliver it in numbers to the army. The War Department had saved months by adopting the French and British designs for our field guns and carriages, he said. Senator Hitchcock stated that many people of intelligence and some officers of high rank had stated that the time for delivering the rifles and guns had been unduly extended; and he wanted to know what had been the cause of the delay. General Crozier answered that the trouble was that Congress had not appropriated the money in time to secure an earlier delivery; that to have had them ready at this time would have required appropriations three years ago.

#### The Army Rifle Supply.

In response to the questioning on the subject of the Army rifle, General Crozier repeated even more elaborately than it has been explained before in these columns, that at the time war was declared there were available about 700,000 Springfield rifles and that at the present time the arsenals at Springfield and Rock Island were, by running two shifts, turning rifles out at the rate of 1,200 a day, which was quite sufficient, General Crozier said, to supply both the Regular Army and the National Guard even though at the outset the Rock Island Arsenal was closed and the Springfield running on part time for lack of appropriations. The difficulty in putting them in running order was that the skilled workmen and inspectors attracted by high pay had gone to work for the concerns that were making rifles for the Russians and British. Prior to the time that funds became available, General Crozier had taken a survey of the situation and found that there were three factories available, besides two others that might be used after they had completed contracts for the Allies. The three were the Winchester Arms, the Union Metallic Cartridge and Remington Arms Companies.

In answer to further questions as to the possible delay caused by the modification of the so-called Enfield rifle, General Crozier said that it was obvious that the Government could not supply Springfields in sufficient numbers for the Army and that rifles must be sought from the private manufacturers; that the three firms he had mentioned had nearly finished their foreign contracts and could make the rifles for the United States; that there were many objections to the use of cartridges of different sizes in the same army; and many reasons why the standard U.S. rimless cartridge, both for rifles and machine guns, was preferable to the flanged cartridge taken by the British Enfield; that in the haste to turn out these rifles for the Allies the three companies had not so standardized the parts of the rifle they made that they were interchangeable. Hence at a conference at which the Secretary of War, General Pershing, the Chief of Staff, the President of the War College, the Commandant of the Marines and General Crozier were present the decision was reached to adopt the Enfield, so modified in design that it would take the U.S. rimless cartridge and that all the parts would be interchangeable. Asked whether the Bureau had not made further changes in the design after giving the orders to the factories, the General explained that at first not all the parts had been made interchangeable, but that when it was found that they could be made so by a slight additional delay he had ordered them made.

There was a margin of time between the departure for the theater of war of the first contingent of the National Army so that we could take a little time to secure this result, General Crozier said. No American soldier will be delayed five minutes for the lack of a rifle to use on foreign soil although they may not have had many of the Enfields to train with at the outset. But there were 160,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles that made excellent substitutes as far as training goes; and 5,000 of them were ordered to each cantonment as soon as they were asked for. They would have been sent earlier, but there was no place at the camp to store them and no one to take care of them. If they did not arrive as soon as they were wanted it was due to lack of transportation. Subsequently we sent two deliveries of 2,500 Krags to each cantonment; and since that time we have sent, although not all of them have been delivered, 11,000 of the modified Enfields (now known as the U.S. Model of 1917).

Asked whether a supply of rifles was now assured to the Army General Crozier replied that a stroke of the pen would call into the Service 10,000,000 men, and that it would not be possible to supply them at once, but that there was little doubt that any army that would probably be raised could be supplied adequately with rifles. He informed the committee that the companies were not making as many rifles now per day as when they were running at full blast for the Allies because they had lost so many of their skilled operatives. In order to keep some of the highly skilled men and inspectors during the slackening off time of the change of the types produced the Government had paid some of these men to keep them on their jobs; and he considered that money well spent. Other factors of delay were difficulty in obtaining all the steel they needed and all the wooden gunstocks. Our cartridges fit no other rifle used by the Allies.

It was decided when the British and French commissions were here last summer that the U.S. troops should enter the sectors held by the French, and they were not to operate with the British; this, the testimony brought out, was one reason why no advantage would follow the adoption of the identical rifle the British was using. It is true that one officer was radically opposed to the delay in adopting the new rifles instead of the unchanged Enfield, since the men would be hindered in target practice, which they could not get with the Krags because the ammunition for them, due to age, was hardly safe, but General Crozier believed that most of the officers approved the change. The cost of the change was not inordinate; and was more than offset by retaining in the Service the half million or more of the Springfields and the 100,000,000 or more standard cartridges on hand. The machine guns use the same cartridges as the military rifle, and for them in particular a great advantage is found in the use of the rimless cartridge.

#### Machine Guns.

The committee went exhaustively into the machine gun questions and into the reasons why so few were available for the Army. General Crozier informed them that there was no lack of machine guns of any type for the Army in France; and that there will be none now or hereafter, as the French have undertaken to supply all that we need until such time as those made here become available. Senator Chamberlain inquired whether the delay in adopting a machine gun for the Army was due to a quarrel in the Department over the Lewis gun or was there some other reason for the delay. General Crozier informed the committee that last June the War Department had adopted the Browning gun, both types, heavy and light. At the beginning of the war the output of machine guns was about nothing. Development of the Vickers gun was going on slowly at the Colt plant, but it now is turning them out at the rate of 500 Vickers and 1,500 Lewis guns a month. None had been secured during the eight months before the war, General Crozier said, although there had been no lack of funds for their

purchase. A machine gun cannot be gotten out in eight months, and the present supply would not have been ready if the Colt people had not been turning them out under a British order; the designs of these guns, like those of the Enfield rifle had to be changed so that they would accommodate our standard cartridge.

Meantime before the declaration of war the Ordnance Department had set a time in May for a competitive test of machine guns. At this test the board recommended the Vickers, and in June both the heavy and the light Browning gun, made by the Colt company. From last December up to this time (June, 1917), the Vickers was the only machine gun recommended. The Lewis gun had several tests, but it was not the same type that has been successful in the British army, General Crozier said; the gun made here was not as good as the gun made abroad; but in the spring of this year the Lewis gun made here was brought up to the standard and it is now in use for some purposes.

Senator Chamberlain remarked that he was not satisfied with the delay in the adoption of some machine gun; and General Crozier replied that he was not, either. Then the Senator inquired point blank, who was responsible for the delay, and the brief reply was, "The Secretary of War."

Last May the Ordnance Department aided in financing some of the factories and ordered Lewis guns from the Savage Arms Company; Vickers guns from the Colt Company; Colt guns from the Marlin Company, and later, Browning guns from the Colt Company. General Crozier said that there were really three types of machine gun used—the heavy, the intermediate and the light—sometimes called the automatic gun. The War Department has adopted the heavy Vickers and the heavy Browning; the intermediate Lewis, which will be used chiefly for training and for some of the airplanes; and the light Browning. The heavy guns weigh about thirty-six pounds and their tripods about the same; the intermediates twenty-five to twenty-six pounds and they fire from the hip or from a light rest; and the light guns weigh sixteen to nineteen pounds.

Meantime the French have a first rate light gun—the British do not use the light type at all—the Souchard, which uses a cartridge heavier than ours; but it is otherwise a satisfactory piece. They have undertaken to supply for the U.S. forces in France all of these guns that they need together with ammunition for them; and at the same time they are beginning to modify their factory so as to make a piece that will carry the American ammunition; and they will continue this supply until the Browning guns are ready for use in sufficient numbers. Already some of these French pieces are in this country and in use for purposes of training certain of the troops in the use of the light or automatic machine gun.

Answering specific questions, the General said that it would take from 70,000 to 80,000 machine guns to supply an army of a million men. An infantry division will require about 225 heavy and 775 light machine guns and a corps will have more in proportion.

All the nations were not sufficiently well supplied with ammunition to carry them over the first year of the war; and it was not until the present summer that the British had caught up to their needs. The United States would have all that they needed when they got into the war.

### ARMY ITEMS.

Fourteen enlisted men of the 24th Infantry, who have been confined at Fort Bliss on charges growing out of the Houston riot on Aug. 23, were taken to San Antonio on Dec. 13. This is taken as a sign that a court-martial will be convened to try some of these men for participation in the riot.

The rules to govern precedence of all officers of the Army, other than those who hold permanent, provisional or temporary commissions in the Regular Army, are given in G.O. 144, War Dept., which we publish under our Army head in this issue. The allowance of clothing, etc., to troops serving abroad, and certain equipment which officers must provide themselves with, is also noted in the same order.

In addition to the 3d Division of the Regular Army organizing at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., under Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, as noted in our issue of Dec. 8, page 553, the 4th Division of the Regular Army is also organizing at Charlotte. Among the officers recently ordered to the new 4th Division are the following: Lieut. Col. G. E. Kumpke, Inf., N.A., as Signal Officer; Lieut. Col. R. I. Carswell, M.C., as Surgeon; Major I. W. Brewer, M.R.C., as Sanitary Inspector, and Col. W. J. Glasgow to command 4th Division Trains.

The 5th Division of the Regular Army is organizing at Houston, Tex., and under recent orders the following are among the officers assigned to duty with it: Lieut. Col. R. H. Pierson, M.C., as Chief Surgeon; Major H. P. Carter, M.C., as Med. Inspector; Major W. H. Cowles, I.G.D., as Inspector; Major W. Dabney, Q.M.C., as Q.M.; Capt. A. LeR. Brimmer and C. J. Dick, Q.M.R.C., as assistants to Div. Q.M.; Capt. T. Belden, Q.M.R.C., as C.O. of Motor Supply Train; Capt. D. B. Hall and J. E. Short, Q.M.R.C., as supply officer of Sanitary Trains.

The Surgeon General of the Army is preparing a manual on war diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

The War Department has decided that the collar insignia of Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, will include the cut-out letters U.S.

Lieut. Col. DeWitt C. Jones, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the engineer officers' training camp to be established at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., Jan. 5.

Major Townsend Whelen, O.D., N.A.; Capt. Olin O. Ellis, 17th Inf.; Capt. Enoch B. Garey, Inf., D.O.L.; and 1st Lieut. E. F. Weigle, S.R.C., were recently ordered to New York, N.Y., for temporary duty pertaining to the preparation of motion picture films to be used as an aid in the instruction of troops.

The Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco was the scene of a beautifully arranged hop given Thanksgiving Eve by the officers of the 62d Infantry. The room was decorated with evergreen, corn stalks and ears, and lanterns made from pumpkins. On the program covers were water colors of an officer and his fair lady seated on a large pumpkin jack-o'-lantern marked with the regimental insignia. The committee in charge consisted of Capt. J. R. Walker, Lieut. L. J. Erler and Lieut. K. Barham.

The 62d Infantry, U.S.A., celebrated the occasion of its becoming six months of age, Nov. 23, with a stag dinner at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. Before dinner began the national and regimental colors were paraded and placed at the head of the table. During the meal the 62d Infantry band, assisted by vocalists, gave



an enjoyable program. Among the speakers were Col. J. R. Lindsay, who told of the formation and the hopes of the regiment; Lieut. Col. J. W. Clinton and Major T. A. Flood, M.O.R.C. Capt. J. D. Reardon, impersonating an old-time captain of infantry, told of the superiority of the infantry over all other branches of the service. Chaplain J. F. Moisant spoke of the human side of the regiment. Capt. C. L. Tinker, regimental adjutant, acted as toastmaster. Committees in charge were: Dinner—Capts. J. Pullman and J. H. C. Williams and Lieut. F. M. Embree; Entertainment—Capt. C. L. Tinker and Lieuts. G. H. Anderson, H. A. Black and A. J. McChrystal.

Company F, 21st U.S. Inf., arranged quite a celebration on Thanksgiving Day at Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Cal. They were host to Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry, Medical Detachment, Quartermaster Detachment and Headquarters Detachment. The menu was as follows: Ripe olives, celery, oyster soup, roast turkey, oyster dressing, baked ham, candied sweet potatoes, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, mince pie, coconut cake, chocolate cake, oranges, apples, bananas, cocoa, coffee, cigarettes. After dinner had been disposed of there were a number of athletic events in the afternoon which included a cock fight, Company F vs. Company H; a competitive drill and a game of checkers between Pvt. Harry Lieberman of the Medical Detachment and a team of twelve men. In the evening there was an enjoyable program of musical and vocal selections, after a welcome by Lieut. William Hones in command of Company F. The officers in command of Company F are: First Lieut. William Hones, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Malcolm M. Maner, 2d Lieut. Stewart D. Hervey, 2d Lieut. Robert R. Smith, 2d Lieut. Graham M. Bates, 1st Sergt. William F. Murphy, Supply Sergt. Miles Ferguson, Mess Sergt. Hiram F. Woolen, Sergts. Charles R. Hillary, Michael T. Burke, George W. Nalls, Cassimir Andrysiak, Daniel Duchene, Wilfrid Detonnacourt, Herman J. Miller, Loren Childers.

The following was the Thanksgiving menu of Troop K, 7th U.S. Cav., at Camp Bliss, Texas: Roast turkey, oyster dressing; giblet gravy; cranberry sauce; candied sweet potatoes, string beans, bread, butter, cocoa; relish, olives, celery, sweet pickles; coconut cake, chocolate cake, mince pie, pumpkin pie, mixed nuts, apples, oranges, cigars, cigarettes. The roster of the troop includes the following: First Lieuts. A. M. Jones and Ivan N. Waldron, 2d Lieuts. E. V. Harrison, Jr., and R. C. Craig, 1st Sergt. Anthony Taft, Supply Sergt. John W. McEleneey, Stable Sergt. Robert L. Pearson, Mess Sergt. Walter B. Carville, Sergts. Paul A. Dana, Ambrose F. Baumer, Howard R. Hoskins, Edward Ince, Erwin V. McPartlin.

#### NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD NOTES.

The transfer of the following lieutenant colonels, 27th Division, National Guard, has been made: Lieut. Col. James M. Hutchinson, 107th Inf. (old 7th) to the surplus list and assigned to temporary duty at division headquarters; Lieut. Col. Cleveland C. Lansing, 102d Ammunition Train to 107th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer, Cav., now surplus, permanently assigned to the 102d Ammunition Train.

Six halls of the 30th Division, Nat. Guard, at Camp Sevier, S.C., were destroyed by fire Dec. 6, which originated in the flue of one of the kitchens. A high wind handicapped the firemen and soldiers in fighting the flames.

Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, 31st Division, National Guard, Camp Wheeler, Ga., in order to secure uniformity in the instruction of machine-gun companies, has arranged to have the training conducted in accordance with plans prepared by the Divisional Machine-gun Training Staff, consisting of Capt. Hal T. Morrison, 122d Inf.; Capt. Erle O. Sandlin, 116th M.G. Bn., and 1st Lieut. Mallie Martin, 118th M.G. Bn. First Lieut. F. Barber, Dorset Regiment, Machine-gun Corps, British army, is announced as instructor of machine-gun units of the 31st Division.

Among the events to be held at the athletic meet of the 31st Division, National Guard, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Dec. 19, will be the following, suggested by Captain Bellot of the French army: Bomb throwing for distance, bomb throwing for accuracy and bomb throwing for speed and accuracy.

Brig. Gen. George Le Roy Irwin has been ordered to succeed Major Gen. Henry Jervey as commander of the 41st Division, some of which is now at Camp Mills, L.I. General Jervey has been ordered on other important duty. The 41st Division is made up of regiments from Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Montana and Oregon National Guard units.

Troops at Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y., which included some organizations of the "Sunset Division" from the West, were informed have suffered considerably from the cold, despite the stoves installed in the tents they occupy. They would welcome a move overseas to living in tents on Long Island.

As to the complaint made by the Governor of Oregon that the troops of Oregon at Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y., were not properly equipped, it is said at the office of the Q.M. Corps at Washington that the men were completely equipped and as well supplied as the troops of any other state. The report that they had no blankets was discredited. It is said that if it were true that the men had no blankets they had given them away or sold them before they had reached Camp Mills. When they left Oregon each man had three blankets each.

Brig. Gen. Edgar A. Wedgwood, Nat. Army, who was recently examined by a medical board, was found physically disqualified for active duty and has been honorably discharged to date from Dec. 1, 1917. General Wedgwood was previously connected with the Utah National Guard.

Col. Ernest E. Jannicky, of the 47th New York, on duty at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., has resigned, and Col. John R. Howlett, of the 14th, has been detailed to temporary command. Colonel Jannicky first joined the 47th as a private in June, 1889, and has served continuously ever since. During the war with Spain he served as a captain with 47th New York Volunteers, and has performed efficient and honorable service. The members of the regiment hope that Major Allan L. Reagan may be appointed colonel. He is an exceptionally thorough and well-posted officer of experience, who it is held fully deserves recognition that may give him a higher office.

Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, commanding the 89th Division, National Army, at Camp Funston, Kas., to guard against possible fires, has arranged a system of fire signals to insure prompt fire service. All fires will be announced by one long blast, duration ten seconds. Location of fire will be sounded designating the number of the "Building Unit," that is, all buildings in the 100

numbers will be designated as "Building Unit" No. 1, all buildings in the 200 numbers will be designated as "Building Unit" No. 2, etc.

#### OUR FORCES ABROAD.

##### THE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Christmas mail for the troops began arriving on Dec. 4 in the American zone. In one town alone a thousand sacks were delivered. The American post offices have made every plan to keep the mails moving from them to the positions where the addressees are quartered.

The first American unit to receive the coveted "fourragere" (a French military decoration worn on the left shoulder, in the colors of the ribbon of the Cross of War) is American Sanitary Section No. 5. Notification of the award was announced at headquarters on Dec. 6. A general order from General Petain stated they were for "splendid conduct before the enemy." In forwarding the communications the chief of the French military mission attached to the American Army added: "This glorious distinction is a merited reward for the brave men composing the section, who on a famous battlefield have given evidence of the fraternity and solidarity between the soldiers of France and America, united in the common cause." Information as to the exact nature of the section's services were unavailable.

The greatest school of war the American Army ever has known, and which when fully under way probably will be the greatest of any army, has begun operations in and about a French town, the history of which dates back a thousand years, says a dispatch of Dec. 7. When the school is in full progress more than 10,000 students will be in training here. There are in operation schools for trench mortar work, anti-aircraft artillery, anti-aircraft machine gun operations and sanitary work. In these complete units which will be attached to divisions are in training. There is also an Army candidates' school, where non-commissioned officers will be trained and examined as to their fitness for commissions. From this school the American Army in full action will draw officers to replace those fallen in battle.

It was recommended on Dec. 7 that hereafter engineer organizations in the American Army shall be armed and ready for battle on all occasions when they are anywhere near the fighting line. The recommendation, which is certain to be adopted was made as a result of the predicament in which the engineers found themselves when they became involved in a German attack on the British front. They were forced to take up guns abandoned by dead and wounded soldiers.

As a mark of its appreciation of what the United States has done for Belgium, the Belgian government has turned over to the American Expeditionary Forces, 600 locomotives, all that remain of the Belgian rail motive power. General Pershing has been authorized to make such disposition of them as he deems advisable.

The "graduation exercises" of the large bayonet school were witnessed by several generals and their staffs on Dec. 9. The men, who had been trained in the British system by British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed and accuracy. The French and British officers watching the exercises were enthusiastic. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors. A division of American troops, recently arrived in France, began regimental maneuvers on the same day and will be trained in barrage fire, the American Artillery working with American aviators.

##### CASUALTIES ABROAD.

###### Killed in Action.

Nov. 12.—Corpl. Virgil G. Winebreuner, Inf., Marion, Ind.

Nov. 16.—Pvt. Peter Wojtalowicz, Chicago, Ill.

###### Wounded in Action.

Lieut. Edgar W. Young, M.R.C. (reported Dec. 12) McKennig, Va.

Nov. 13.—Corpl. Harvey O. Hall, Inf., Savannah, N. Y.; Pvt. Paul Crabtree, Portsmouth, Ohio; Pvt. Andrew J. Hensley, Inf., Raspberry, Ark.

Nov. 14.—Pvt. John A. Viole, Inf., Reggio Calabria, Italy.

Nov. 15.—Pvt. Lester Ritchey, Inf., Salem, Ohio.

Nov. 16.—Corpl. Gus Pardue, Inf., New Boston, Ill.; Pvt. David A. Saunders, Inf., Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 17.—Pvt. Mark C. Dufendach, Inf., Huntingburg, Ind.; Sergt. Harvey L. Haburne, Inf., Jamesville, Va.; Pvt. Darwin P. Kragle, Inf., St. James, Mo.; Pvt. Benjamin H. Love, Inf., Brandenburg, Ky.

Nov. 30.—Sergts. Frank Haley, New York, and Patrick A. Long, Bayonne, N.J.; Corpl. Philip A. Berk, Brooklyn; Corpl. Charles J. Critchley, New York; Corpl. James Angus Aberdeen, Scotland; Pvt. S. James A. Grogan, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. Isador S. Eisenbige, Catesville, Pa.; Pvt. James A. Eagen, Great Neck, N.Y.; Pvt. William L. Barnes, Portland, Ore.; Pvt. Charles A. Geiger, Chicago; Pvt. George E. Jones, Scranton, Pa.; Pvt. Louis O. Rohnland, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. Fritz Fulk, Engrs., Hoxie, Ark.

Dec. 5.—Corpl. Walter A. Warren, Aero Squadron, Dublin, Ga.; Pvt. Edward F. Ebsen, Aero Squadron, Buffalo, Mo.

###### Deaths from Disease and Accidents.

Nov. 24.—Sergt. 1st Class, Frank J. O'Leary, Med. Dept., traumatism of brain, Roxbury, Mass.

Nov. 25.—Pvt. Adolph Biedzycki, Engrs., heart failure, East Chicago, Ind.

Nov. 26.—Pvt. George H. McKeon, Inf., bronchial pneumonia, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 29.—Pvt. Harvey W. Reamy, Marine Corps, acute cardiac dilatation, Syracuse, N.Y.; Pvt. Irwin M. Shaw, S.C., ptomaine poisoning, Columbia, Mo.

Nov. 30.—Pvt. Charles S. Call, Inf., broncho pneumonia, Springfield, Mass.

Nov. —.—Pvt. Charles W. Cowden, Engrs., broncho pneumonia, Pine Island, Minn.; Pvt. Antonio Valerio, Inf., of wounds, result explosion hand grenade, Ceperana, Italy.

Dec. 1.—Pvt. William W. Grover, Engrs., measles and broncho pneumonia, Georgetown, Cal.; Pvt. Earl E. Coons, Inf., scarlet fever, Prescott, Iowa.

Dec. 2.—Pvt. Abner L. Clark, Inf., East Hampton, Mass.; Pvt. William E. Hancock, Engrs., septicemia, Smith Mills, Ky.

Dec. 3.—Pvt. James M. Crowley, Inf., cerebro-spinal meningitis, Shannon, Ohio.

Dec. 4.—Pvt. Joseph A. Morris, Inf., drowned, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Pvt. Paul Lindley, Engrs., broncho pneumonia, Addy, Wash.; Mechanic Charles C. McNett, Field Art., rupture spleen, abdominal hemorrhage, Casper, Wyo.; Pvt. William S. Matthews, stevedore regiment, fracture of skull, Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 5.—Pvt. George A. Barnett, Engrs., pneumonia,

##### Bain, Minn.

Dec. 6.—Pvt. 1st Class Albert R. Bennett, C.A.C., result motor cycle accident, Tuscola, Ill.; Pvt. Roy A. Smith, Engrs., pneumonia, Glide, Ore.; Pvt. John A. Mallady, C.A.C., tuberculosis meningitis, Jersey City, N.J.; Corpl. Jay H. Marshall, Engrs., pneumonia, Albany, N.Y.; Pvt. Jackson W. McDavid, Engrs., pneumonia, Nola, Miss.

Dec. 8.—Pvt. 1st Class Lyle B. Rich, Med. Dept., typhoid fever, Willow City, N.D.; Pvt. Raymond Hamilton, Art., pneumonia, Rushville, Ind.

Dec. 9.—Corpl. Richard C. Evans, Inf., possibly accidental gunshot wound, Palmyra, Tenn.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An explosion on board the U.S. submarine A-2, recently, resulted in the death of Chief Electrician Joseph Schaeffer. No details were given. Chief Electrician Schaeffer was twenty-three years old and enlisted in the Navy March 6, 1912, at Omaha, Neb., as an apprentice scaman. After being honorably discharged March 4, 1916, from the U.S.S. Iris he re-enlisted May 19, 1916, as an electrician. His sister, Mrs. Clara Amen, lives at Hastings, Neb.

Secretary Daniels has commended Ray Nye, chief gunner's mate, U.S.N., for the heroism he displayed in jumping overboard from the Pennsylvania and rescuing a man from drowning on the afternoon of Nov. 15. The water was covered with debris as the result of a collision with a tugboat carrying freight cars, but without hesitation Nye, removing coat and cap, jumped overboard and, swimming against the current made by the propellers going full speed astern, reached the drowning man and kept him above water until picked up by a tugboat.

Secretary Daniels has commended Charles G. Moss, seaman, U.S.N., for presence of mind and good judgment in an emergency. While Moss was acting as helmsman of the Standard Arrow, another large ship would have rammed the Arrow but for the excellent steering of Moss, who, acting upon his own judgment, steered a course which permitted the other vessel to clear the bow of the Standard Arrow.

Secretary Daniels has sent a letter of commendation to W. F. Eisenhardt, seaman, second class, U.S.N., a member of the armed guard of the torpedoed steamship Rochester. While the Rochester was sinking the armed guard abandoned ship in the various boats assigned to them. The explosion of the torpedo had damaged one of the ship's boats, and a redistribution of the men among the remaining boats became necessary. Eisenhardt had been stationed at the bow-painter of one of these boats. He was told to let this go and to get into the boat. This he refused to do, thinking the commander of the armed guard was still on board. He remained on board long enough to satisfy himself by search that his superior was not aboard. Eisenhardt was the last man to leave the Rochester. He was one of the occupants of the open boat that landed five days later on the Irish coast. He comes from New Orleans, La.

Officers of our armies desiring to make provision for their families during their absence on foreign service may do so in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1259, Army Regulations. Those whole pay vouchers, which it is desired to have paid, when due, to an officer's family in the United States, should be forwarded before leaving the United States, to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D.C., with a letter explaining that payment of these certain vouchers to the designated, is desired. These vouchers may be made out in advance for any months desired, and will be paid when due. Pay vouchers not so forwarded to Washington may be presented and collected by the officer in person in France when due. The ten per cent. foreign service pay may be included in the vouchers forwarded to Washington, or may be collected on separate vouchers in France. In the first case the foreign service pay would go to the officer's family; in the second case to himself.

Secretary Daniels offered the Red Cross a quantity of supplies at Portsmouth for relief at Halifax on Dec. 8. Two ships under the direction of the Navy were at Halifax doing what they could to relieve the situation and another has been sent from Provincetown, Mass., with a hospital unit to co-operate with the relief corps. The supplies at Portsmouth include 25,000 blankets and 600 stoves. The commander of the American warship at Halifax reported to the Navy Department on the same date that he had established a hospital on shipboard and had landed a working party to assist in putting up shelters for the homeless.

Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Southern Society in New York city on the night of Dec. 12. Among the things Mr. Baker said was: "Some people complain about our effort. Well, there are two ways of looking on this war and our part in it. One way is to look at what we've done and another way is to look at what we've not done." Mr. Daniels made a special plea for optimism about the war, declaring that "the danger of pessimism is a part of the German propaganda."

The War Department on Dec. 10 appointed an officer to direct the saving of all cans at training camps throughout the country. Similar work has been undertaken among the public by local committees working with Government agencies.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been assigned to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Comdr. F. E. Ridgely; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Calhoun; Lieuts. C. F. Pousland, A. N. Offey, A. H. Guthrie, A. H. Donahue; Lieuts. (J.G.) H. C. Blodgett, C. G. Halpine, A. Y. Lanphier; P.A. Surg. W. H. Short; Asst. Surg. J. A. Owen; Dental Surg. W. E. Osborne, H. A. Startevant; Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh; Mach. G. H. Overlook (T).

To shore duty—Comdr. D. P. Mannix; C. J. Lang; Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Russell, R. L. Irving, J. Rodgers, D. T. Ghent, H. M. Goley; Lieuts. L. Townsend, Jr., T. Shine, R. E. Sampson, A. G. Zimmerman, J. H. Holt, F. M. Collier, J. D. Smith; P.A. Surg. C. C. Kress; Asst. Surgs. P. J. Murphy, J. P. Owen; Dental Surg. D. L. Cohen; Asst. Paymr. F. E. Herbert; Naval Constr. W. G. Du Bose; Chaplain W. G. Cassard; Btan. J. Moran (T); Gunners W. H. Smart (T), R. T. Bamford (T).



## LOSS OF THE U.S.S. JACOB JONES.

The latest official advices concerning the loss of the U.S. destroyer Jacob Jones, which was sunk by a German submarine on Dec. 6, 1917, in foreign waters while on patrol duty, are that all of her six commissioned officers were saved as well as thirty-nine of her crew, a total of forty-five. One of her officers, however, Ensign S. F. Kalk, died later from exposure. One man was killed by the explosion of the torpedo. Those not accounted for number sixty-four.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Dec. 10 issued a statement which said:

Additional information received from Admiral Sims Dec. 10 reveals the fact that the Jacob Jones was torpedoed at 4:12 on Dec. 6. She began to settle aft and finally sank at 4:29. The submarine was not seen until some time after the ship sank. The submarine then picked up one survivor, whose identity is not known. The destroyer was not so far from the European coast as was indicated by the first dispatches. Gunner Harry R. Hood was killed by the explosion of the torpedo. His next of kin, Belle Hood (mother), resides at No. 57 Pennsylvania avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Ensign S. F. Kalk died later of exposure. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Flora S. Kalk, No. 127 West Forty-second street, Omaha, Neb. The total number saved is forty-four (later increased to forty-five), inclusive of the man taken prisoner by the submarine.

## The Survivors.

The officers who were saved in a motor boat belonging to the Jacob Jones, and who were picked up off the Scilly Islands, as reported by Vice Admiral Sims, were the following:

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Bagley, whose mother, Mrs. A. W. Bagley, resides at the Du Pont, Washington, D.C. His sister is Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. His brother, Ensign Worth Bagley, was killed in 1898 in the bombardment of Matanzas, Cuba.

Lieut. Norman Scott, whose father's address is No. 118 North Main street, St. Louis.

Lieut. John K. Richards, whose wife, Mrs. Dorothy Richards, resides at No. 1840 Lamont street, Washington, D.C.

Ensign Nelson N. Gates, whose next of kin is an aunt, Gertrude F. Gates, of Bay City, Mich.

Ensign S. F. Kalk, whose mother resides at 125 North Forty-second street, Omaha, Neb. He died from exposure after rescue.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Adamiewicz, whose mother resides in Milwaukee.

The names of the enlisted men of the crew saved, who were picked up on life rafts, as given out by the Navy Department follows:

Agard, Harold W.	Flood, Myron M.	Marchand, Donat
Burger, Philip J.	Gibson, Harry L.	Mason, Charles A.
Carter, David H.	Gilson, Lester J.	McBride, Clarence
Charlesworth, C.	Grady, Edward F.	Meier, Edward
Chase, Howard U.	Hamp, Boyd M.	Meyer, Howard A.
Chilton, Charles	Hansen, Lawrence	Mulvaney, John J.
Cossairt, Joseph A.	Hughes, William P.	Nunnery, Benjamin
Crawford, Clifford	Johnson, John C.	Pennington, E. H.
Deane, Clifford V.	Judge, Patrick H.	Pierce, Charles E.
Echon, Restituto	Kelley, Lawrence G.	Streeb, Conrad
Eulitz, Jr., Gustave	Korensecky, Joseph	Stutake, Henry A.
Everoad, Albert L.	Lanen, Chester B.	Twomey, Timothy E.
Fenton, Edward W.	Malets, Henry J.	Wood, Terill R.

All the survivors are reported well except John J. Mulvaney and Myron N. Flood, who are in hospital.

The four who were not aboard when the destroyer went down were: Lillious F. Develbiss, gunner's mate; Jeremiah Downing, machinist's mate; Cornelius A. Lane, seaman, and James F. McManus, fireman.

## Reported Missing.

The following are the names of the members of the crew reported missing, including the man taken prisoner by the submarine:

Andersen, Henry P., gunner's mate; Belding, Mich.
Bielatowicz, John W., seaman; Baltimore.
Brammell, John T., water tender; Newport, R.I.
Brannigan, James, seaman; Johnston, Pa.
Bryan, George F., seaman; Quincy, Mass.
Butler, John E., fireman; Charlestown, Mass.
Chappie, Frank W., seaman; Charlestown, Mass.
Cooney, John J., chief water tender; Brooklyn, N.Y.
Costigan, Maurice J., seaman; East Boston, Mass.
Cross, James F. M., gunner's mate; Baltimore, Md.
Cummings, James, seaman; Kansas City, Mo.
De Mellow, Albert, seaman; New Bedford, Mass.
Dismuke, Edwin T., gunner's mate; residence not given.
Donovan, William A., boilermaker; Newport, R.I.
Dolezal, George, water tender; Cleveland, Ohio.
Ebisch, Carl G., quartermaster; Erie, Pa.
Favreau, Henry P., oiler; Camden, N.J.
Fisher, Reginald J., seaman; Connerville, Ind.
Fitzgerald, James S., gunner's mate; Augusta, Me.
Flaherty, John J., machinist's mate; Bath, Me.
Flanagan, Thomas H., apprentice seaman; South Boston, Mass.
Francis, James A., electrician; Osgood, Ind.
French, Charles, fireman; New York.
Gifford, William T., fireman; Dayton, Ohio.
Georgy, Schuyler, coppersmith; Nashville, Tenn.
Grimmell, Clifton S., seaman; Pawtucket, R.I.
Hight, Leland McK., seaman; Spencer, Ind.
Hill, Luther, fireman; Philadelphia, Pa.
Jaskolski, Francis J., fireman; Baltimore, Md.
Johnson, Dock, chief cook; Philadelphia, Pa.
Kearney, William H., fireman; Bristol, R.I.
La Combe, Henry J., fireman; Hineckley, N.Y.
Laskon, William F., fireman; Camden, N.J.
Leedy, Archie, machinist's mate; Newark, Ohio.
Lentz, Herbert P., fireman; Allentown, Pa.
McGinty, John W., water tender; Providence, R.I.
McKeown, Bernard J., fireman; Philadelphia, Pa.
Magenheimer, Frederick, fireman; Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mendes, Jose A., fireman; Providence, R.I.
Merkel, George C., machinist's mate; Philadelphia, Pa.
Miehalec, John, seaman; Adams, Mass.
Montiel, Alphonso, mess attendant; Capiz, P.I.
Morgan, Eugene J., yeoman; Washington, D.C.
Morrisette, Walter, ship's cook; Council Bluffs, Ia.
Murphy, John, ship's cook; Newport, R.I.
Murphy, John P., fireman; Charlestown, Mass.
Murphy, Simon, fireman; Rockford, Ill.
Nee, Martin J., chief machinist's mate; South Norfolk, Va.
Peterson, Arthur J., quartermaster; Chicago, Ill.
Phillips, Adolph, fireman; Vineland, N.J.
Plant, Howard W., electrician; Burlington, Vt.
Pote, George, oiler; Philadelphia, Pa.
Rogers, George F. H., fireman; Lowell, Mass.
Rogers, Coit S., storekeeper; South Hingham, Mass.
Sanford, Charlie H., seaman; Lancaster, Ky.
Simmons, Charles R., machinist's mate; Memphis, Tenn.
Simpson, Wallace, cabin steward; Denver, Colo.
Sohn, William H., chief machinist's mate; Salem, Mass.
Stark, Richard J., gunner's mate; East Providence, R.I.
Steiner, Simon, chief quartermaster; Newport, R.I.
Sweeney, James T., oiler; New York.
Taft, John T., blacksmith; Philadelphia, Pa.
Wetzel, Leon J., seaman; Winona, Minn.
Williams, Ralph B., seaman; Baltimore, Md.

The five men who were on the latest muster roll of the Jacob Jones, but not mentioned among the missing are: Thomas Emilinsen, gunner's mate; Frederick A. Marshall, seaman; Ralph Hanson Rogers, seaman; Emmett Roscoe Smith, machinist's mate, and Milton Lamar Snider, gunner's mate. They may have been transferred before the last voyage, and may not have been aboard.

The man taken prisoner on the U-boat is the first U.S. Navy man to be captured by the Germans thus far

in the war. The Jacob Jones is the first American warship to be sunk by a German submarine, and is the second destroyer lost on patrol duty in foreign waters. The destroyer Cassin was torpedoed with the loss of one man, but managed to make port safely.

The Jacob Jones was a modern type destroyer of 1,100 tons displacement, 315 feet long over all and twenty-nine foot beam. She was built at Camden, N.J., was launched May 29, 1915, and was commissioned Feb. 10, 1916. She made a speed of 29.57 knots on a four-hour trial. The destroyer burned oil and had a fuel capacity of 200 tons. She was able to develop 17,000-horsepower.

## Report of Lieutenant Richards.

The Navy Department on Dec. 12 received through Vice Admiral Sims, the first official account of the details of the sinking of the Jacob Jones. It was made by Lieut. John K. Richards, U.S.N., one of the survivors, and said:

"The destroyer was proceeding toward port, after holding target practice, when at twenty minutes after four p.m. a torpedo was sighted by the lookout. The commanding officer stationed on the bridge ordered the rudder hard right and engines full steam ahead. The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, abreast of torpedo tube number 3. This tube, with torpedoes, was blown two hundred feet in the air. The radio was wrecked and the mainmast brought down.

"Guns were manned immediately, but as no submarine was sighted and the vessel began to settle by the stern, the captain gave the order to abandon ship. Whaleboats which were got out capsized. The motor sailer could not be got out. A wherry and motor dory managed to escape safely. Three life-rafts floated clear.

"The vessel sank at twenty-nine minutes past four P.M. Depth charges aboard exploded, apparently blowing off the stern of the ship.

"No survivors except those in the boats and on the lifeboats were found after a thorough search. After seventeen hours in the water the men on the rafts were picked up by a British ship."

## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

The bill, H.R. 5833, granting six months' pay to Ida Cottrell Hodgson, widow of Frederick Grady Hodgson, colonel, U.S.A., retired, was passed at the first session of the present Congress. It was signed by the Speaker of the House, but did not arrive at the Senate in time to be signed by the presiding officer of the Senate before final adjournment. The Vice President signed the bill on Dec. 4.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 112, Mr. Owen.—Authorizing the creation of an American Legion of Honor, membership in which shall be conferred by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, as a reward for very distinguished services rendered to the people of the U.S. The grant of membership shall be evidenced by a suitable parchment describing character of services rendered, and a ribbon and decoration to be devised under instruction of the President. Living membership of the order shall at no time exceed 200 persons. The President is further authorized to grant decorations for conspicuous courage and patriotic services in the military, naval, or other services of the U.S., to be known as the Cross of Valor. The President is also authorized to issue a decoration for meritorious service rendered to the people of the U.S. Officers, employees and citizens of the U.S. are authorized to receive war decorations tendered them by any of the nations now engaged in war with the present Government of Germany. The Secretary of State shall keep on suitable rolls of honor the names of those to whom decorations have been granted under this act.

S. 3006, Mr. Tillman.—To authorize the President, in his discretion, to detail to assist the Dominican Republic officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps. Officers and enlisted men so detailed are hereby authorized to accept from the Government of the Dominican Republic offices under said Government with compensation and emoluments from said Dominican Republic subject to approval of President of U.S. While so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to compensation and emoluments allowed them by the Dominican Republic, the pay and allowances of their rank or rating in U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps, as case may be, and they shall be entitled to same credit, while so serving, for longevity, retirement, foreign-service pay and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with U.S. Navy or Marine Corps in said Dominican Republic.

S. 3007, Mr. Tillman.—Hereafter there shall be allowed at U.S. Naval Academy 5 midshipmen for each Senator. Representative and Delegate in Congress, 1 for Porto Rico, 2 for the District of Columbia, 15 appointed each year at large, and 100 appointed annually from enlisted men of the Navy as now authorized by law.

S. 3010, Mr. Swanson.—To provide additional freight facilities to naval proving ground and smokeless powder factory, Indianhead, Md., the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into a contract with some railroad company proposing to build a line of railway from a point at or in the vicinity of Benning, D.C., to Indianhead, Md., and to advance to said company a sum not exceeding \$360,000.

S. 3062, Mr. Penrose.—Commissioned warrant officers on retired list, who have been or may be employed on active duty shall receive pay and allowance including longevity pay of a commissioned officer on active list of same rank and length of service from date of commission. Commissioned warrant officers on retired list when not on active duty shall receive seventy-five per centum of highest pay including longevity of pay of an officer on active list of same rank and length of service from date of commission. No officer on retired list shall suffer any reduction in pay by passage of this act.

S. 3063, Mr. Penrose.—For the repair, preservation, care and maintenance of the restored historical naval brig Niagara, Commodore Oliver H. Perry's flagship, in which he won the Battle of Lake Erie, and which is now fast going to decay in the harbor of Erie, Pa., \$15,000; said restored vessel to become the property of the U.S., and the city of Erie, Pa., shall provide free of charge a site where a concrete basin shall be built for the vessel.

S. 3076, Mr. Smith, of Georgia.—To employ convict labor for production of war supplies and to authorize their purchase by the Federal Government; to regulate compensation and hours of labor and fix standards; to prohibit purchase of war supplies manufactured by convicts under private contract; to limit effect of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; and to equip U.S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., Leavenworth, Kans., and McNeill Island, Wash., and U.S. Army prison and disciplinary barracks and U.S. naval prison for manufacture of supplies for use of the Government; for compensation of prisoners for their labor.

S. 3080, Mr. Fletcher.—To promote Lieut. Col. Joseph Y. Porter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, to be a colonel in the Medical Corps of the Army, on the retired list, and under provisions of the act approved June 3, 1916, to place him on active military duty and service in the Army.

S. 3093, Mr. Weeks.—That members of National Naval Volunteers while on active duty shall be entitled to longevity pay on same basis as now prescribed by law for other officers of Regular and Volunteer forces of U.S.; and such longevity pay shall be computed from date of original enlistment, warrant, or commission in Navy, Marine Corps, or Naval Militia, and shall include all service in Navy, Marine Corps, or Naval Militia.

S. 3125 to 3131, Mr. Tillman.—S. 3125, for relief of certain enlisted men of U.S. Navy; S. 3126, to provide temporary, pro-

motion for retired officers of Navy and Marine Corps, performing active duty during period of present war; S. 3127, to provide temporary promotion for retired officers in Navy and Marine Corps performing active duty during period of present war; S. 3128, to authorize additional pay for enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps detained beyond expiration of terms of enlistment; S. 3129, to provide for disposition of effects of deceased persons in naval service; S. 3130, to amend section 1570 Rev. Stats. U.S.; and S. 3131, for relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.

S. 3153, Mr. Nelson (by request).—Authorizing the President to appoint, as assistant adjutant general in the Adjutant General's Department of the U.S. Army, certain clerks employed, in the A.G.D. and heretofore known as "Army field clerks."

H.J. Res. 164, Mr. Linthicum.—To permit any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person engaged in service of the U.S. during the present war to accept decorations for valor from any of the nations allied with the U.S. in the prosecution of said war.

H.J. Res. 173, Mr. London.—To initiate the organization of an international league to secure a durable peace.

H.J. Res. 176, Mr. James.—Authorizing the Secretary of State to open negotiations with the Government of Italy to conclude a treaty defining the status of former Italian subjects.

H.J. Res. 178, Mr. Fear.—Creating a commission to report a plan for the adoption of a national budget system.

H.J. Res. 180, Mr. Angue.—For the relief of the sufferers from the recent explosion at Halifax, Nova Scotia, \$5,000,000, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War.

H.J. Res. 181, Mr. Sabath.—Providing that Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Roumans, Poles, Ruthenians, Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, and Italians be, and are, specifically excluded from the classification of alien enemies as subjects of Austria-Hungary.

H.R. 6550, Mr. Sinnott.—Same as H.R. 7234.

H.R. 6551, Mr. Sinnott.—To exempt officers and enlisted men of the military and naval forces of the U.S. from payment of war tax on tickets of admission to places of amusement.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

H.R. 6884, Mr. Dwyer.—Hereafter the commissioned officers of Medical Corps of Regular Army shall be distributed in the several grades as follows: Major generals, .25 per centum; brigadier generals, .25 per centum; colonels, 4 per centum; lieutenant colonels, 8 per centum; majors, 23.50 per centum; captains, 32 per centum; lieutenants, 32 per centum.

Sec. 2. When called into service the number of officers of Medical Reserve Corps shall be seven to every 1,000 men in National Guard and National Army, and relative grades of officers of Medical Reserve Corps shall be same as grades of Regular Army.

Sec. 3. The President shall have authority to appoint officers of either corps as "consultants," with duty of acting in an advisory capacity, making inspections and reports on medical, surgical, or sanitary questions and such other duties as may be required by Chief of Medical Department.

Sec. 4. Hereafter the President shall be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in commissioned personnel of Medical Department of Army of U.S. by ordering such officers of Medical Section, O.R.C., who shall have been in active service one year or more, to Army Medical School under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by Secretary of War, and such officers so ordered, upon completion and satisfactory examination, shall be commissioned in Medical Corps, U.S. Army, and be entitled to all the pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of like rank in Army of U.S., excepting that rate of retirement shall be one-thirtieth of present retirement pay as now prescribed by law, for each year's active service as an enlisted man, contract surgeon, or as a commissioned officer in Army of U.S., Medical Section O.R.C., Medical Reserve Corps, or Organized Militia in Federal service: Provided, That at the age now prescribed by law for retirement, every officer to be so commissioned shall have had not less than fifteen years' active service in any of branches enumerated in this Act: And provided further, That preference for appointment shall be given to those who have had longest aggregate active service in branches enumerated in this Act.

H.R. 6888, Mr. Carter, of Massachusetts.—To exempt officers and enlisted men of military and naval forces of U.S. from payment of war tax on railroad tickets.

H.R. 6967, Mr. Padgett.—To increase number of midshipmen at Naval Academy. Same as S. 3007.

H.R. 6975, Mr. Padgett.—Officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps to accept decorations of Dominican Republic. Same as S. 3006.

## COAST GUARD PERSONNEL.

H.R. 6979, Mr. Adamson.—The captain commandant, subject to approval of head of department, is authorized to fix and determine grades and ratings for warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men of Coast Guard: Base rate of pay for any additional grade or rating established under this section shall not exceed base rate of pay for similar grades or ratings in Navy.

Sec. 2. Warrant officers and enlisted men on detached duty or unavoidably detained or absent under orders, shall receive allowance for subsistence in lieu of quarters and rations, or commutation therefor, under regulations.

Sec. 3. Penalizes absence from duty on account of disease or injury resulting from own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct by loss of pay for time so absent.

Sec. 4. Hereafter all vacancies in grade of constructor in Coast Guard shall be filled in accordance with Act of July 1, 1898.

Sec. 5. Enlisted men of Coast Guard not under instruction or diving for practice shall, when employed in submarine diving, receive extra compensation, \$1.20 per hour actual time so employed under water.

Enlisted men of Coast Guard qualifying as gun pointers, regularly detailed as gun pointers by C.O. of vessel, shall receive monthly, in addition to pay of their respective ratings, extra pay.—Intermediate gun pointers, 1st class, \$3; 2d, \$4; secondary gun pointers, 1st class, \$4; 2d, \$3.—during such time only as remain qualified, and regularly detailed as gun pointer at gun of class at which qualified. Prizes, trophies, and badges for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice may be issued to personnel of Coast Guard under regulations to be established.

Sec. 7. Sec. 11, Act of April 16, 1903, is amended to provide that an enlisted person shall receive during first year of enlistment uniform outfit not to exceed value of \$75, during each subsequent year of enlistment uniform outfit not to exceed value of \$30. Discharged from Coast Guard and he again enlists, and the period intervening between discharge and enlistment exceeds ninety days, he shall be considered as enlisting upon "first year of enlistment" for purpose of this section. Any enlisted person who is discharged during first six months of any enlistment, for any cause other than disability incurred in line of duty, shall have checked against his accounts prior to discharge cost of such portion of outfit allowed on that enlistment as he may have drawn.

Sec. 8. Cadets in Coast Guard shall hereafter receive same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy.

Sec. 9. The senior district superintendent, three district superintendents next in order of seniority, four district superintendents next below these three in order of seniority, and junior five district superintendents shall hereafter have rank, pay, and allowances of captain, first, second, and third lieutenant in Coast Guard, respectively. Nothing in this section shall operate to reduce pay or allowances that would have been received by any district superintendent in Coast Guard, except for passage of this Act.

Sec. 10. Precedence between commissioned officers of same or corresponding grades in Coast Guard shall be determined by date of commission in those grades: Whenever an officer is reduced in file by reason of sentence of a Coast Guard court or court-martial date of his commission shall be considered as changed accordingly.

H.R. 6982, Mr. Padgett.—Same as S. 3010.

H.R. 7112, Mr. Hulbert.—During existence of present war, effective and able-bodied women between ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at time of enlistment may be enlisted in the military forces of U.S. upon such terms and conditions as



President or Secretary of War may prescribe; and may be commissioned as officers in Aviation Section of Signal Corps.

H.R. 7114, Mr. Dyer.—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country. Cost not to exceed \$100,000.

H.R. 7193, Mr. Dyer.—Authorizing the President to appoint Archibald Grymes Hutchison a first lieutenant of Infantry.

H.R. 7221, Mr. Langley.—For payment of certain soldiers' claims growing out of service in Army as reported by Court of Claims, known as three months' pay claims.

H.R. 7234, Mr. Keating.—Providing that same war taxes on incomes and salaries shall apply to salaried officers of U.S., including Senators and Representatives in Congress, as upon all other persons to tax.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1917.

Two hops helped to enliven the end of the week, one well attended by officers, their families and guests on Friday evening, when Major and Mrs. Bull received, and the cadet hop on Saturday, when Mrs. Delmonico, of New York, received with Cadet McBride, B.R. Mrs. Delmonico was at West Point to visit her nephew, Cadet Coogan. At a dinner before the Friday hop Major and Mrs. Bull entertained for Miss Tillman, Miss McCord and Mrs. Myers, and Captains Crane, Potts and Rayner.

The Misses Laura and Elizabeth Carpenter, daughters of the late Brig. Gen. Gilbert Carpenter, were guests of Mrs. Fieberger over Sunday; their hostess had two tables of bridge for them on Saturday, inviting Mesdames Wilcox, Holt, Henry, Morrison and Matheson. Miss Katharine Mills, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Mills, was the over-Sunday guest of Mrs. Wilcox, who had dinner on Saturday for her guest and for Cadets Julian Miller, Godson and Shattuck. Miss Elizabeth Sturgis was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, who had a cadet dinner for her before the hop.

Miss Josephine Samplers, of Yonkers, and Miss Rita Conolly, of Brooklyn, were over-Sunday guests of Major and Mrs. Gee. Mrs. Carter gave a small cadet tea on Saturday for Miss McCord, the cousin and guest of Mrs. Bull. Mrs. Wilcox is leaving next week for Washington, where she expects to spend a month, visiting her cousin, Mrs. H. Randall Webb, at her home, 727 Nineteenth street. Capt. and Mrs. Hoisington had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Hardin, Capt. and Mrs. Harding.

Jean Margaret Gee celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary on Sunday afternoon with a pretty party for Alice Torrey, Betty Youngs, Marian and Jack Weaver, Gilbert and Ned Wilkes, Jack, Donald and David Matheson, Eric Morrison, Gabriel Asensio, Davis Harding.

Mr. Mayer gave an organ recital on Sunday at the Cadet Chapel; he was assisted by Mrs. Guy Vernon Henry, contralto, and the program was much enjoyed by the many there. Mrs. Fieberger spent the past few days in New York visiting Mrs. Peter E. Traub.

Miss Emma Dunbar, of Vassar, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter. At the Monday Bridge Club Mrs. Torrey was hostess; prizes were won by Mesdames Wilcox, Matheson, Hanna and Conard. The Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Phelan. Mrs. Underhill entertained the Reading Club; the hostess read her paper on "The Power of the Judiciary," current events were given by Mrs. Martin, and the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. George R. Goethals.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Naval Academy Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society was held at the Superintendent's quarters on Dec. 4. Chaplain S. K. Evans, treasurer, reported that over \$1,000 had been sent by the local society to the parent association, and that over \$800 of this had been returned and distributed to beneficiaries residing in Annapolis. Special votes of thanks were given to the cast and management of the S.P.C.A. play and Mrs. J. D. Wainwright for the donations which their generous and hard work had made possible to the society; to the midshipmen, who handed over the balance of their Christmas Carnival Fund; to Mrs. James J. Raby, the chairman of the Finance Committee; to the First Officers' Reserve Class for liberal financial help, and to The Evening Capital, which rendered assistance throughout the year. The following were elected: President, Mrs. E. W. Eberle; vice president, Mrs. L. M. Nulton; secretary, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick; treasurer, Chaplain S. K. Evans.

The University Club of Annapolis has been organized. Among its officers are Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, head of the Department of English, Naval Academy, president; the Executive Committee consists of Prof. L. A. Doggett, Electrical Engineering Department, Naval Academy; Prof. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy; Mrs. De Baufre, of the Naval Experiment Station.

Lieut. R. D. Tidale, U.S.N., who was on the transport Antilles, which was sunk by a torpedo off the coast of France recently, is here on a visit to his mother. He was in the water three hours before he was rescued. Mrs. John T. Bowers, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bowers, U.S.N., gave a tea on Saturday in honor of Miss Eleanor Green, her debutante niece and daughter of Nicholas H. Green, esq., state's attorney of Anne Arundel county.

Miss Asuncion Canals, daughter of Dr. Canals, of Barcelona, Spain, is visiting Mrs. W. C. MacCronie, wife of Captain MacCronie, U.S.M.C. Miss Meta Thompson, of California, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. W. Eberle, and Captain Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Eberle entertained at luncheon on Saturday a distinguished party of guests who motored from Washington. In the party were Lady Blanche Cavendish, daughter of the Governor-General of Canada, and the Duchess of Devonshire, who are visiting the British Embassy at Washington. They returned to Washington late in the afternoon.

Lieut. James McDowell Cresap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cresap are occupying No. 63 Franklin street. Comdr. John Blish, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blish spent the week-end here, registering at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Blish chaperoned two young ladies from Washington to the midshipmen's hop. Ensign William G. Sullivan, U.S.N.R., is here with his parents on a ten days' leave. Ensign Sullivan came up from the ranks. The midshipmen opened their social season on Saturday night with a hop. This is an innovation, as hops and balls have been heretofore inhibited during the war.

A letter from Secretary Daniels was read at a Prohibition meeting held in Annapolis on Sunday last, at which ex-Governor Hanly, of Indiana, spoke. The letter said, in effect, that "if the people of Annapolis don't close the saloons the United States will." At the election last fall Annapolis went "wet" by 447 votes.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that midshipmen should serve one year at sea before entering the Naval Academy revives in a quasi state the routine in vogue at the establishment of the school here. Midshipmen, for the first few years of the Academy, after their appointments went to sea and then returned to Annapolis for their theoretical education and examination. They were men when they came here, and they did some very extraordinary things and had some curious escapades that would quite take the breath of the authorities if they were repeated by the midshipmen of these days.

The class of Naval Reserve officers will receive five days' leave each for the Christmas holidays. Their leaves are expected to begin on the afternoon of Dec. 21, and will expire before midnight on Christmas Day. While planning to spend their holidays with friends or relatives, it is expected that these students will adjust their business affairs so as to be ready for orders to duty in February, when their graduation is expected.

Instructor Joseph J. Tanzola, of the Naval Academy, has been drafted for service in the Army and has reported for duty at Camp Upton. He is the only one of the several civilian instructors at the Naval Academy who was not granted an exemption.

Mr. Gilmour Dobie, who has been engaged for next year as the Navy's football coach, will spend the winter in the West, but will return to Annapolis in February to start the training of the football squad.

The midshipmen ushered in their schedule of basketball games here Dec. 8 by winning from the five of Baltimore City College

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by a score of 51 to 20. In spite of the margin of points, the light City College lads put up a plucky fight all the way. During the early stages of the game it looked as though the Admirals would have a veritable walkover, as they succeeded in caging the ball several times in quick succession, but the City Collegians pulled themselves together and played a strong offensive and defensive game, largely the result of the brilliant play of H. Beigel, the team captain, who scored fourteen of his team's total of points. For the season-opener the game could be called a good one, and the indications are that "Billy" Lush, formerly of Yale, who has the sailors in charge this year, will turn out a quint that will measure up to the strong team of last season. Plenty of material is available, and in the second half of to-day's contest a number of substitutes were given a chance. J. R. Allen, the Navy captain, who worked at center last year, is playing forward this season, and his work to-day augurs well for his filling the position of Calhoun, the former star, who was graduated last spring.

#### EIGHTIETH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lee, Va., Nov. 26, 1917.

The eagerness and ambition of the men of the 80th Division to excel in everything that can fit them for soldiers has been noticeable from the beginning of camp, and this attitude has been taken into account by the ever watchful officers and stimulated by all sorts of friendly rivalry in drills and sport until you may seek long to find the equal of this body of troops.

The latest arrivals at Camp Lee are three English and one Scotch officer, four non-commissioned officers and three privates, all specialists in their lines. The senior of these English instructors is Major Danlop, machine gun expert. The other officers are Capt. K. A. B. McClure, anti-gas specialist; Capt. E. K. B. Peck, trench mortar expert, and Lieut. J. K. Wilkie, a specialist in bayonet work and physical training. The latter is a member of a Highland regiment and he wears the Scottish kilts and blouse of his organization. The four non-coms. are specialists, too, corresponding to the line of the officers mentioned above, one a sergeant major from the English training camp at Aldershot. These and the privates as well, are all veterans from the battlefields and know what the baptism of fire means. Our French brothers-in-arms arrived nearly a month ago and have won the respect and admiration of all in camp. The English contingent are heartily welcomed and express their pleasure in being closely associated with their French colleagues.

The men of the 80th Division are from Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and a huskier lot it would be hard to find, especially the men from the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. Although many did not understand English when they arrived, in a few days they could correctly execute commands. They use their eyes as well or better than their ears and in their desire to learn they become apt pupils.

In the school of arms at Camp Lee the officers are now practicing with real live bombs, and the sharp reports made by the explosions cause the soldiers at drill to realize that their work is serious and that the real work is not far distant. Bayonet work is progressing, and men are learning to run their blades into the "boches"—as the dummies are called—without a shudder, which was not the case with the first trial.

There is great activity in trench work, and any day one can watch the men "going over the top," squirming through wire entanglements and over all sorts of obstacles to get at the entrenched enemy. The dug-outs will be ready for occupancy shortly, then squads of men will be required to live in them and the trenches for several days at a time to do this for the real trench life that awaits them on the "other side." These raw recruits of a couple of months are rapidly being made into soldiers, becoming used to all kinds of drills and maneuvers, familiar with small-arms and machine guns, bayonets and grenades. And when the call comes to go overseas the 80th Division will cheerfully advance to the front.

#### CAMP JOHN H. BEACOM.

Calxico, Cal., Nov. 26, 1917.

The incessant heat prevailing here during the summer months necessitates the continuous shifting of troops, but in spite of this there are many pleasant memories held by those who were fortunate enough to have been stationed at Calxico during the winter season. Those less fortunate whose sojourn on the border dated somewhere from the first of July to the last of August no doubt hold warmer memories. The demand of this war has reduced the number to a comparatively few, but Thanksgiving week found Camp Beacom eager and ready to start its social activities. Hops, dinners and parties filled the week with pleasure.

Mrs. Page, wife of Col. John H. Page, motored down from San Diego with a party of Los Angeles and San Diego friends to spend the day in camp. There is much lamentation over the departure of Colonel Page, who has been transferred from this post to El Paso, Texas. The marriage of Miss Dorothy Wagner to Capt. Harold W. James took place in the city of San Diego this week, and Captain James returned to Calxico with his bride, he now being in command of the camp.

Mrs. Kurtz, wife of Lieut. L. A. Kurtz, of Company H, 21st Infantry, arrived from San Antonio, Texas, to join the little Army colony. Accompanying her was little Miss Kathleen Russell, her one month old, who will share the honors now being held by Miss Jean Hodgson, little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hodgson, as the camp baby. Lieut. Robert E. Smith left for Fort Sill, but upon the completion of the course there will join his company here.

Thanksgiving Day was a festive one, and a real Thanksgiving Day was enjoyed by all. Company F, 21st Inf., was host to the entire camp. The afternoon was spent in athletic events, the competitive spirit arousing much enthusiasm in the different companies and various branches of the Service. At six o'clock a bountiful turkey dinner was served in the mess hall of Company F, which had been converted into a bower of pepper leaves and flowers, the sight of which made one forget that the desert surrounded him. Lieut. William Hones, who is in command of Company F, assisted by Lieut. A. A. Farmer, M. M. Manor, R. E. Smith and Grahame M. Bates, entertained the officers of the camp, and a number of civilian friends from Calxico and neighboring towns. Their table was placed in the main mess hall of Company F. During the dinner an orchestra

played popular music. After dinner a program was given which served to show the talent and accomplishments of the men who are training here. Officers and men exerted every effort to make the program an interesting one. Lieut. Laurence W. Wilkins, Company H, 21st Inf., with Lieut. Grahame M. Bates, sang coon songs, love songs, and songs and sweet songs, and assisted the men in every way to entertain their guests. The officers and their guests then departed for the Country Club at El Centro, where a hop was being held in their honor.

#### FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 3, 1917.

Capt. H. E. Harries, who was an instructor in the officers' training camp, left Wednesday for Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne entertained Sunday at tea in honor of their house guest, Miss Eleanor Maxwell, St. Louis, who is their guest. Lieut. Cleveland Kinney, Fort Crook, Neb., who has been the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. S. M. Phillips, will leave for his station Wednesday. Mrs. Kinney will join her husband later.

Mrs. Mary H. Shute, Cav., entertained informally Wednesday at a thimble bee in honor of Miss Maxwell. Lieutenant Timberlake, 36th Inf., who has been at the Infantry School of Fire at Fort Sill, returned to the garrison and has taken quarters in the Artillery post. Mrs. Harry L. Munday, St. Paul, entertained Monday at a dinner dance for Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne, Captain Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow, and Miss Maxwell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Freeman, O.R.C., will leave here Thursday for Camp Dodge, Des Moines, where Lieutenant Freeman will be stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Whitaker, Jr., will arrive next Saturday from Camp Dodge, Iowa, to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whitaker. Major Kiefer, Cavalry garrison, entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. John D. Miley, Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne and Miss Maxwell. Mrs. M. L. McCormick and Miss Josephine McCormick will leave here next Sunday for Greenville, N.C., where they will spend the holidays with Col. and Mrs. H. L. Ferguson, Engineer Corps. Major McCormick is in Boston, but will join his family before the holidays.

Lieut. Maurice Whitaker, who spent Thanksgiving here, will leave to-night for his station at Camp Dodge, Des Moines. Capt. and Mrs. Fred H. Baird entertained Friday evening at a bridge party in honor of Miss Eleanor Maxwell.

#### 14TH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Dec. 7, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Woodruff entertained Captain Baker and Mrs. Irvin at a turkey dinner on Dec. 2. Dr. and Mrs. Kimmons, Captain Herr and Captain Shafer were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fellows on Nov. 26. Capt. and Mrs. Dwan entertained at dinner on Nov. 22 for Dr. and Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Lobdell, Mrs. Irvin and Mrs. Muller. The table decorations were pink roses.

A novel entertainment took place on Nov. 24, when a large group of the Cavalry officers and ladies gathered at 7:30 for a moonlight horseback ride. Later the party returned to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Dwan, where sandwiches, cake and coffee were served. In the party were Captain Herr, Capt. and Mrs. Dwan and Miss Deutz, Captain Shafer, Capt. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Irvin, Lieutenants Edwards, Finck and Van Ingen. On Nov. 23 Lieut. and Mrs. Woodruff had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Fellows, Captain Shafer, Mrs. Irvin, Lieutenants Nickols and Biggs.

The Red Cross met on Nov. 22 with Mrs. Fellows, where work was begun on hospital garments. For the present the regular Thursday meetings will take place at Mrs. Fellows's, and on Monday mornings Mrs. Harris will be at home to any of the ladies who wish to do extra Red Cross work. Lieutenant Fletcher's wife arrived on the 26th, and with Lieutenant Fletcher was entertained for a few days by Lieut. and Mrs. Woodruff. On Nov. 18 Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh entertained at supper for Captain Herr, Capt. and Mrs. Dwan, Mrs. Irvin, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Lieutenants Van Ingen and Finck.

On Nov. 8 a number of the ladies of the post enjoyed a delightful evening as guests of the Married Ladies' Club of Laredo. The dance was held in Elks' Hall, and the orchestra from the Strand Theater furnished the music. Capt. and Mrs. Dwan returned Nov. 30 from a motor trip to San Marcos, where they spent Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mrs. Dwan's sister. The Thanksgiving dinner was the scene of family reunion, and at five p.m. in the afternoon Mrs. Dwan's brother, Lieut. A. B. Muller, and Miss Mildred Cable were married. The bride is an Illinois girl and Lieutenant Muller is on General Hutchings's staff. After the ceremony, at which only the families of the bride and groom were present, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller left for Fort Worth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh gave a supper Nov. 25 for Capt. and Mrs. Fellows, Capt. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodruff, Captains Shafer and Rollman, Lieutenants Beasley and Nickols.

Thanksgiving Day at Fort McIntosh was the occasion for an all-day celebration. The 37th Infantry and 14th Cavalry joined in staging a field meet, which opened with a baseball game in the morning and in the afternoon resumed with races, boxing matches, bucking mule contests and a high jump event on horseback. Between the morning and afternoon sessions the married officers and their wives were guests of the officers' mess for an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner.

On Dec. 1 Capt. and Mrs. Harris entertained at a six-course dinner for the newly arrived officers and their brides of the 37th Infantry. The guests were seated at five tables beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses, and at the conclusion of each course the officers progressed to the next table. The guests included Colonel Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Fellows, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Lieutenant Keatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Esley, Wheeler, Edmonds, Cole, Berg and Turner. After dinner Mrs. Harris took her guests to the dance at the 37th Infantry Club.

Colonel Ferguson, Captain Harris and Chaplain Vincent left Dec. 1 for San Antonio. On Nov. 24 Mrs. Vincent entertained at a bridge-tes in honor of the newly arrived ladies of the 37th Infantry. Mrs. West left Saturday for San Antonio, where she will visit her husband, Major West, for a few days. During the absence of their mother the two West boys will be the guests of Mrs. Vincent.

In the new 37th Infantry cantonments the following have





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houses: Colonel Ferguson, Col. and Mrs. Barry, Major Baker, Major and Mrs. West, Major and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Captains Ryerson and Abernathy, Dr. and Mrs. Frechet, Chaplain and Mrs. Vincent, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Wheeler, Cole, Berg, Turner, Easley, Egeland, Brookschink and Edmonds. An auxiliary branch of the Laredo Chapter of the American Red Cross was started at the post on Nov. 22 at the home of Mrs. Harris. About twenty ladies of the 14th Cavalry and 37th Infantry were present. Chaplain Vincent, newly elected vice president of the Red Cross, addressed the meeting and outlined the scope of the Red Cross activities, urging on the ladies the great needs of the association at this time. At the conclusion of the business meeting Mrs. Harris served tea and cakes.

Col. and Mrs. Barry entertained at dinner on Nov. 26 for Colonel Ferguson and Chaplain and Mrs. Vincent. Among those entertaining Thanksgiving Day were Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, who entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Cole; Mrs. West, who had Mrs. Frechet and Mrs. Barry as her guests in the absence from town of their husbands; Chaplain and Mrs. Vincent, who had Dr. and Mrs. Keller and Lieutenant Johnson as their guests; Lieut. and Mrs. Egeland entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Turner.

## QUARTERMASTER FACILITIES AT NEW-YORK.

The entire work and personnel of the depot quartermaster work has been transferred from Hoboken, N.J., to Governors Island, New York harbor, where thirty vast warehouses have been constructed on the west side of the island and thirty more are to be built. These warehouses are about 260 feet by 80 feet and are of corrugated iron construction. The entire northern and western sides of the island are scenes of tremendous activity. Motor trucks and vans are constantly passing to and from the warehouses and the work of construction goes on day and night, large gangs of workmen returning to the city by the midnight boats.

There are 3,000 men employed in the depot Q.M. department on the west side of Governors Island. In Major Tobin's office 196 clerks are on duty and large numbers of men and women are engaged in the inspection of articles of every description. The boats Clinton and John Englis ply between the north side and the Battery, South Ferry, the approximate number of persons carried monthly being 200,000, in addition to the regular passenger ferry service of the Otis and Hancock per month, about 100,000. The approximate number of trucks carried by the depot Q.M. boats is 100,000 per month. The railroad is approaching completion. This will be of about 18,000 feet trackage, with standard locomotives. A large dock is being constructed on the Buttermilk Channel for the railroad service, making six docks at present in use on the island.

A number of large storehouses are being constructed in addition to the Q.M. storehouses already mentioned, including a double storehouse in the arsenal reservation. In digging the foundations for this last a large number of shot were found, believed to be of the Revolutionary period. A new ferryhouse waiting room has been constructed at the passenger dock, and it is understood a sub-station of the New York Post Office will be built later. At present the station is in the overseas camp. An addition has been made to the Q.M. building near the chapel and about twenty-five officers and 200 or more enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps mess there.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 11, 1917.

The regular meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the club house, Corbin Hall, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business on the evening of Dec. 4. Colonel Mitcham, the president, presided. The meeting was a large one and it was announced that forty-four resident officers of the garrison were active members of the club. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Col. John C. F. Tillson; first vice president, Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Knowlton; second vice president, Capt. Casper B. Rucker; secretary and treasurer, Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith; assistant secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Carleton Coulter, jr. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the club to be in a good financial condition. A meeting of the Hop Association was held the same evening.

Big. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Richard have left for Washing-

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ton, where General Richard is to be on duty in the Surgeon General's Office. Lieut. Frank Richard, who has recently graduated from Plattsburg, is awaiting orders for assignment in the Field Artillery. Mr. Charles Richard remains in New York in the engineering department of the Erie Railroad.

Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber last week. Col. William J. Glasgow spent Monday of last week with Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Colonel Glasgow was on his way to Camp Greene, where he will be in command of Army trains.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

O'BRIEN.—Born Dec. 9, 1917, at Chicago to Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, wife of Major R. E. O'Brien, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Keturah.

SHAMER.—Born at Newport, R.I., Dec. 2, 1917, to Paymr. and Mrs. G. P. Shamer, U.S.N., a son, Preston Nandain Shamer.

### MARRIED.

ALLISON—RYAN.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29, 1917, Lieut. James E. Allison and Miss Beth Synphrose Ryan.

AULISIO—BOERNER.—At St. Cornelius's Chapel, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1917, Pvt. Antonio Aulisio, 47th N.Y. Inf., and Miss Lena Boerner, of New York.

BAXTER—MOFFETT.—At New York city, Nov. 13, 1917, Lieut. Thomas Baxter, U.S.N., and Miss Gladys Elizabeth Moffett.

CALLAHAN—DODSON.—At Humbolt, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1917, Lieut. Malcolm W. Callahan, U.S.N., and Miss Mary L. Dodson.

CLARK—FABBRI.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Dec. 10, 1917, Lieut. James Cameron Clark, Sig. Corps, N.A., and Miss Teresa Fabbri.

CRUTCHER—REDMOND.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, 1917, Ensign Chauncey R. Crutcher, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Isabelle Redmond.

DREW—NOTKIN.—At St. Cornelius Chapel, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1917, Corpl. Paul I. Drew, Co. B, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Emma Notkin, of New York.

DUNAWAY—WATSON.—At New York city, Nov. 24, 1917, Capt. Sanford J. Dunaway, C.A.R.C., and Miss Anna Estelle Watson.

ERSKINE—WARD.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1917, Lieut. Morse Erskine, O.R.C., and Miss Dorothy Ward.

GRUBB—MCALLISTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1917, Lieut. Hensen Grubb, O.R.C., and Miss Ethel McAllister.

HELM—FLINN.—At Port, Ind., Nov. 25, 1917, Lieut. Carl C. Helm, U.S.A., and Miss Harriett Flinn.

KENDRICK—WEATHERLY.—At Athens, Ga., Dec. 5, 1917, Lieut. R. T. Kendrick, 57th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lynn Weatherly.

KENEALY—HERIC.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1917, Lieut. W. L. Kenealy, O.R.C., and Miss Frances Heric.

KLYCE—KENT.—At Pomona, Cal., Dec. 8, 1917, Lieut. Scudder Klyce, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Laura Tilden Kent.

MCDONNELL—BELT.—At Warrenton, Va., Dec. 4, 1917, Capt. Austin McC. McDonnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Kitty Belt.

ROLLINS—BALL.—At Providence, R.I., Nov. 29, 1917, Capt. Francis W. Rollins, Field Art., O.R.C., and Miss Marion Ethel Ball.

TAYLOR—PARMLEE.—At Iron Mountain, Mich., Nov. 29, 1917, Lieut. C. C. Taylor, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edna Parmlee.

TIMMINS—WATSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1917, Lieut. J. A. Timmins, U.S. Engr. Corps, and Miss Alys Watson.

TURNER—HAYDEN.—At Hempstead, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1917, Lieut. Paul A. Turner, M.R.C., and Miss Alice Hayden.

VESTAL—ALPERS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1917, Capt. Van Rensselaer Vestal, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Edith Alpers.

WALKER—OVERMAN.—At the residence of her parents, 25 Hillier street, Orange, N.J., Dec. 8, 1917, Dorothy Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cyrus Baldwin, to Lieut. Frederick Edgar Walker, jr., 315th Field Art., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edgar Walker, of Short Hills, N.J., and grandson of the late Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Walker, U.S. R.C.S.

WATERS—HILGARTNER.—At Rodgers Forge, Md., Dec. 4, 1917, Capt. Francis H. Waters, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Johanna Hilgartner.

WHITMARSH—INGERSOLL.—At New York city Dec. 12, 1917, Lieut. Francis L. Whitmarsh, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Ingersoll.

### DIED.

CALLAN.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Dec. —, 1917, Mrs. Peter J. Callan, mother of Mrs. Frederick B. Downing, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Downing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and of Capt. Albert S. Callan, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and of F. M. Callan.

CORNISH.—Died at Pacific Grove, Cal., recently, Major L. W. Cornish, U.S.A., retired.

IRWIN.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 6, 1917, Ensign (T) G. W. Irwin, U.S.N.

JONES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1917, 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Jones, Nat. Army.

SWARTOUT.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29, 1917, Caroline M. Swartout, sister of Mrs. S. P. Vestal, wife of Major S. P. Vestal, U.S.A.

SYMS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1917, Mrs. Parker Syms, mother of Mrs. Hensley Lacy, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lacy, U.S.N., and aunt of Mrs. Frederic Freeman, wife of Commander Freeman, U.S.N.

## WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 9, 1917.

Col. H. C. Benson, adjutant of the Western Department at San Francisco, is a visitor in the city for several days.

Companies A, B and C, 8th Engineers, in command of Major V. L. Peterson, left camp north of El Paso this week for a "bike" up into New Mexico. As the football game on Thanksgiving day in El Paso between officers from this post and soldiers from Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., was such a success, plans are now under way to play a game at the latter place on New Year's day.

All military guards have been removed from the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico and civilian guards will be stationed at that point.

Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hornbrook, U.S.A., is a visitor in the city from Douglas, Ariz., where her father is now stationed. Brig. Gen. George H. Harries passed through El Paso on Thursday, en route from Deming, N.M., to new station at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Warren G. Harries, his son.

The El Paso Equal Franchise League has taken charge of the Soldiers' Club in the city for one month, to furnish weekly entertainments for the men.

Lieut. Col. John M. Page arrived this week to join his new regiment, the 64th Infantry. Mrs. Page will join him later.

Col. Philip L. Hall, Col. F. J. Mack and Major O. E. Davis, of Camp Cody, N.M., were in the city Friday on a



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visit. Colonel Hall was chairman of the record breaking Liberty Loan drive at Camp Cody. All three officers were prominent in welcoming the El Paso business men who visited the camp last Sunday. Mrs. Ives G. Sargent, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Jenness, U.S.N., retired, has returned to her home in Boston after a visit of two months in El Paso.

Col. Fred W. Palmer, chief surgeon of the El Paso district, has been transferred to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., assigned as commanding officer of the base hospital at that camp. Capt. A. M. Jones and E. W. Bell have returned to Fort Bliss from Fort Sill, where they were stationed for several months in special military training schools.

The weekly hops for the officers of the 5th Cavalry were resumed Wednesday evening, after an intermission of two weeks, during which members of the band were in quarantine. The hop was held in the old hop room in the headquarters building. The week-end dance at the El Paso Country Club drew the usual large crowd of Army and El Paso people.

## STATE GUARDS.

Col. Thomas Denny, commanding the 12th Infantry, New York Guard, gave an enjoyable dinner to the officers of the regiment at the University Club on the night of Dec. 8. Adj. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer were special guests. The latter made a brief speech on a recent topic of discussion which was highly appreciated and endorsed. Another ex-officer of the old 12th who is to join the new regiment is former Lieut. Col. N. B. Burr.

For using insolent and insulting language to Lieutenant McCaffery, Co. E, 2d Provisional Regiment, New York Guard, when ordered to a post of duty, Pvt. James O'Neil, of the above company, was recently sentenced by a G.C.M. to forfeit a month's pay.

Recent additions to the New York State Guard include two companies of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, which have been mustered into the 23d Infantry; three companies of the Home Defense Corps, stationed in Long Island towns, have been assigned to the 13th Coast Artillery Corps. The new companies are from Quogue, under the command of Capt. Sidney E. Phillips; East Hampton, under the command of Capt. Lorenzo D. Dyer, and Stony Brook, under the command of Capt. Robert F. Wells. Company C, of the 14th Infantry, has been mustered into service. The officers are Capt. E. E. Wonderly, 1st Lieut. E. E. Bellows and 2d Lieut. R. S. Bell. Companies of the Boston regiment of the Massachusetts State Guard have been ordered on active duty to guard docks, etc., in co-operation with the Federal authorities.

## VERMONT.

A regiment of "Home Guards," to be known as the 1st Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia, to take the place of the 1st Vermont Infantry in Federal Service was authorized by an executive order dated May 26, 1917. On June 8th Col. Herbert T. Johnson of Bradford and Capt. W. W. Russell of Montpelier were appointed colonel and adjutant, respectively, of the new regiment with orders to at once organize the regiment. On June 27 the field, staff and location and commanding officers of the twelve line companies were announced as follows:

Col. Herbert T. Johnson, Bradford; Lieut. Col. Harry C. Pratt, Proctor; Major Preston H. Hadley, Bellows Falls, Major Aaron H. Grount, Newport; Major George H. V. Allen, Fair Haven; Adjutant William W. Russell, Montpelier; Supply Officer J. Benjamin Hannon, Bennington.

Co. A, Bennington, Capt. Clarence L. Holden; Co. B, Rutland, Capt. Wilber E. Burditt; Co. C, Brandon, Capt. Frank P. Johnson; Co. D, Vergennes, Capt. George W. Stone; Co. E, St. Albans, Capt. Julius G. Hoyt; Co. F, Morrisville, Levi K. Munson; Co. G, St. Johnsbury, Henry W. Ellis; Co. H, Newport, Capt. Ralph A. Bates; Co. I, Montpelier, Capt. Henry B. Moulton; Co. K, Bradford, Capt. Frank S. Williams; Co. J, Springfield, Capt. Dan R. Barney; Co. M, Bellows Falls, Capt. Allan S. Willis.

These officers were at once ordered into a camp of instruction for officers at Norwich University for seven days, at the end of which time they returned to their home stations and recruited to the authorized strength of fifty enlisted men.

The regiment is now fully organized and equipped as a regiment of Infantry and drilling one and a half hours per week, and ready for any emergency that may arise.

Brig. Gen. Leo S. Tillotson, the adjutant general, having been ordered into Federal service as major, Adjutant General's Department, National Guard, was granted leave on Dec. 1 without pay for such period as he shall be held in Federal service.

Col. Herbert T. Johnson, Vermont National Guard, retired, of Bradford, Vermont, was on Dec. 1 appointed Acting Adjutant General during the absence of Brigadier General Tillotson.

## INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, CORRECTED TO 1917.

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L. E. J. asks: (1) At the command "Right by twos," when do the men come to right shoulder arms? At the command of execution, or does each double file come up to right shoulder as they step off in their place? (2) At the command "Column right (left)" does the pivot man take one full step in turning pivot, then four short steps, or does he take one full step in addition to the step around pivot, then four short steps? Answer: (1) Par. 194, I.D.R., does not explain this movement from a halt, but it is obvious that the question corresponds to a company or squad at a halt, therefore each double file would come to the right shoulder arms as they step off. (2) At the command "March" the pivot man of the front rank faces to the right in marching and takes the half



step, the other men of the rank oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, then execute a second right oblique and take the half step arriving abreast of the pivot man. The pivot man takes the full step when the man on the flank arrives on the line. See Par. 118 and 181, I.D.R.

P. O. M. asks: Is "Squads, left front into line" from column of twos or column of files considered a successive movement? Answer: Yes.

G. C. H. asks: In your issue of Nov. 3, 1917, you have described in the Interpretations, Infantry Drill Regulations, the salute prescribed for machine gun companies at retreat as follows: When the company is in formation, under arms, at retreat, at the first note of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the hand salute should be rendered. At the last note two should be given. Please furnish authority for this change. Answer: At present there is no prescribed information concerning this matter, but our previous answer was based upon the information given in the I.D.R. Par. 763 of the I.D.R. plainly states the manner prescribed for the rendering of the salute by troops under arms, also for those not under arms, but does not provide for troops armed with a pistol; therefore it is evident that in order to obtain promptness and execution of the movement by each and every man in the command, when armed with the pistol, it is necessary to carry out that which is prescribed by Par. 58, I.D.R.

H. B. B. asks: (1) Has there been any change in military correspondence on the first third (or elsewhere) of the paper? I understand "From" occurs on left margin and then "To" a double space below. Should this order be reversed? (2) At a ceremony do C.O.s of companies report to adjutant, using "Sir," or do they omit the "Sir"? (3) When corporals of squads report to first sergeant, at the forming of the company, do they say "1st squad all present," etc., or simply "All present" in succession down the line from the right? (4) At evening parade (before issue of arms) should the major, when he comes to "Hand salute" during national anthem, face towards the flag or remain at salute facing center of battalion? (5) To diminish the front of a column of squads, when the column of twos is formed the men are at "shortest practicable distance"—is this presumed to be less than 12 inches? If so, when command "Squads, left front into line" is given, and leading two files halt, does not the rear rank have to step back to the 40 inches, and should it not be so provided in the I.D.R.? (6) In drilling in arm signals, if at close order, and squads right arm signal be given, is it not good usage to give a short blast on whistle for command of execution? Answer: (1) Orders have been issued by the War Department to practice economy in paper work, but the form of an official letter has not been changed; it is as follows:

From: C.O. Infantry  
To: The J.A. of the Army.  
Subject: General Court.  
(2) They omit the "Sir." (3) The corporals do not announce the numerical designations of their squads, but report from right to left, "All present" or "Private(s)—absent." (4) He should remain at salute facing the center of the battalion; in this position he would be facing the colors of the battalion. (5) In all formations the rear file is always 40 inches behind their file leader. (6) No, this is prohibited; the whistle is used on the firing line only; a short blast for attention and a long blast "Cease firing." If you desire to have movements executed by whistle for exhibition purposes, this may be permitted, but not authorized by I.D.R. See Par. 149.

H. C. H. asks: During a parade wherein there were two or three hundred soldiers of the National Army I noticed that the right guide of the company and the commander of the units that were marching both marched on the right side when in column of squads. Is this the correct position? We were taught that in column of squads the guide is left and the right guide and commander marches in that position. Answer: The guides of a company in column of squads are always on the side opposite the file closers. The captain walks beside the guide on the right or left of the company. See Par. 168, page 46, I.D.R.

C. A. asks: I understand that recently the War Department, or perhaps the officers at Camp Meade, have decided that in executing "Squads right, march," the men are to step off on the seventh step, instead of on the fifth step, as has heretofore been customary. Also that in executing "Squads right about, march," the men are to step off on the eleventh step, instead of on the ninth step, as has heretofore been customary. Is this right? Answer: There is no prescribed number of counts to be made in executing squads right or left, or right or left about, but some instructors have worked out the best number of steps to take, in executing these movements, best adapted for the proper convenience of instructions. Seven and eleven steps are best suited.

B. F. B. asks: (1) I.D.R. Par. 81, says, "Commands only are employed in drill at signal." Please explain why, then, is there given an arm signal for "Squads right," etc., close order movements, and how are they meant to be learned? Would it be permissible for a C.O. to caution, "Attention to arm signals," then give them with a short blast of the whistle for command of execution? (2) When the captain gives "Front," after dressing his company, does custom not favor his giving it after advancing three paces to the front and facing to the center? (3) Being in squad column, at the captain's command, "Assemble," do the men assemble on their corporal or on the No. 2 front rank? (4) At evening parade when the officers of the brigade are moving front and center the band plays. Does it stop when they halt in front of the major, and resume playing when they start back from the major, or does it continue playing while the officers face the major at a halt? Answer: (1) No; the whistle may be blown to call attention and the arm signal, "Squads right," could be given; arm signals while not given by the voice, still are commands, nevertheless. (2) Yes; custom does favor it, but the regulations prescribe that the command front shall be given from the point of rest. (3) The men assemble on No. 2. (4) This is a matter to be decided by the C.O. The regulations require that the band play, but it all depends on the size of the parade ground whether it continue or not while the C.O. is giving his orders to the officers; if the band is near enough to prevent the giving of such orders, it would no doubt be ordered to cease playing, but in a large field it would probably continue. See Par. 784, I.D.R.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. V. L.—A captain of the Regular Army ranks a captain of the National Guard no matter what their dates of commission.

F. O. L. asks: Can a temporary second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, transfer to the National Army? Answer: A temporary second lieutenant is not transferred, but he could apply through the channel for an appointment in the National Army, and could be appointed in same or higher grade than that he now holds, by qualification in examination.

T. D. T.—As we understand Par. III, Bulletin 35, it does not make a retired lieutenant rank a captain by reason of constructive date of commission given on account of active service of the retired officer. Until the retired officer is actually promoted, his constructive date for purpose of rank operates only in relation to other officers; active and retired, of his own grade. A lieutenant cannot rank a captain.

F. L. B.—The bill you ask or is probably H.R. 1731, introduced in the House last April and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill would authorize the President "to advance any officer now on the retired list of the U.S. Army, and who was wounded in battle in the service of the U.S., to the highest grade or rank on the retired list of the U.S. Army held by him while in the volunteer service of the U.S."

J. E. B. asks: Does an officer who has had over five years' service in the National Guard and has been commissioned in the Regular Army draw the longevity pay authorized by Bul. 60, War D., 1917? Answer: No.

B. A. J.—A contract surgeon is entitled to a campaign badge only for service rendered by him in campaign as an officer or enlisted man. See G.O. 129, 1908, and G.O. 23, 1911, as to Spanish and Philippine badges. If you served with the Army of Cuban Occupation in Cuba you are entitled to the Cuban Occupation badge. You may count your vol-

unteer service 1898-1899 and 1901-1902 and all your active service in the Reserve Corps for purpose of longevity, but time served as contract surgeon is not counted.

G. W. A. AND B. A. E.—The provision that would give to retired officers detailed on active duty the rank, pay and allowances of grade not above colonel, under the same conditions that permitted advance in rank and pay to major by the National Defense Act, is contained in the bills S. 1786 and H.R. 5607, favorably reported in the Senate, but not yet enacted.

M. M.—A recruiting officer in your city of San Antonio may tell you how you may serve your country in the Artillery branch of the Regular Army. At the present time there would seem to be no opportunity for a civilian to secure a captaincy in the National Army Artillery.

Y. Z.—There are a large number of men in the Service who have their first papers and have continued in the Service, without opportunity to complete their naturalization by the required year's residence. A bill is before Congress to count their faithful service in the Army or Navy as qualification for citizenship. Action on this bill will be reported in these columns when the bill comes up.

L. B. P.—The Warehousing Division is under the Quartermaster General's jurisdiction. Apply to the Q.M.G. at Washington.

BAND LEADER.—It is customary to address chief musicians as Mr. Non-coms. who have the rank and title of sergeant and sergeant major, etc., are addressed by their title.

INTERESTED asks: (1) Is an officer who fails on examination for regular promotion eligible for a temporary appointment to the next higher grade? (2) Is an officer who failed in one subject in examination for promotion required to take re-examination in all subjects or only on the one in which he failed? Answer: (1) Must qualify. (2) Re-examination one year later, not confined to one subject.

O. E. A. asks: I am an enlisted man in the Regular Army; am qualified for position of Army field clerk. What steps should I take in order to transfer to that service? Answer: Apply to The A.G. for privilege of examination for possible vacancy.

ENLISTED MAN asks: Will the enlisted men of the Regular Army, Q.M. Corps, be given a chance to attend the training school at Jacksonville, Fla., for second lieutenants of the Q.M. Corps? Answer: Camps have opened. Apply to the quartermaster, your department, for privilege of attending a camp.

W. T. R. asks: A is appointed temporary second lieutenant from enlisted man on third enlistment period. He is then appointed first lieutenant, Infantry, N.A., and accepted. (1) If he is discharged and re-enlists within three months, after having been an officer for over three months, on what enlistment period will he be? (2) If he resigns and re-enlists under the same conditions what will be his enlistment period? Answer: (1) and (2) His officer service counts in his enlistment term as though it had been enlisted service—that is, continuous.

L. F. M.—The linemen from the Bell Telephone system are in what is known as the Telephone and Telegraph Regiment of the Signal Corps. Many of these men are understood to be already actually engaged in Europe. Regarding enlistment or transfer, apply to the Chief Signal Officer.

V. M. A.—Appointments, promotions and reductions in the Signal Corps are made by the Chief Signal Officer, or by his authority. Par. 275, A.R., does not refer to Signal Corps men, as they are covered specifically under Par. 1557.

A. W. J.—Enlisted men do not need War Department permission to apply to the Civil Service Commission for privilege of taking C.S. exams. As to openings in the Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, as a teacher, or as a quartermaster sergeant, apply to the Quartermaster General.

L. J. H.—Army field clerks are officers, although not commissioned. They are entitled to the Army war risk insurance. Field clerks are required to render salutes and military courtesies the same as enlisted men.

X. Y. Z.—Several queries have reached this office as to the method adopted to permit officers holding commissions in the Q.M. Corps, Nat. Army, to have their commissions amended to read Infantry, Nat. Army. At the War Department it was stated that no method permitting such amendment has ever been considered. In the past the transfer of any officer from a staff corps to the line or from one line branch to another has been through the re-commissioning of that officer. In the case of about 1,800 Cavalry officers, recently transferred to Field Artillery, new commissions were issued in every case.

I. J. V. K.—Acting ensigns for engineering duty only are appointed, fifty each year for ten years under the Act of Aug.

29, 1916. They may be commissioned lieutenants, junior grade, after three years' probationary service and satisfactory examination.

W. H. H.—Perhaps the reason you did not get prompt response to your letters addressed to Camp Johnston was that the officer personnel had not yet arrived and organized. As noted on pages 573 and 574, this school is just opening. It is not possible to answer your query as to why certain officers of Q.M. Reserves in the higher ranks have not yet been assigned to active duty. This is a matter of departmental discretion. A Reserve officer commissioned but not called to active duty has no lineal rank. His precedence and pay begin when called to active duty.

W. J. M. asks: Does an enlisted man's beneficiary still get the six months' pay if the man is killed or dies from natural causes in "line of duty," or has the War Insurance Bill taken the place of the six months' pay? In other words, does a man have to take out war insurance in order to provide for any dependents, or does the six months' pay still hold good? Answer: The old provision of six months' pay is dead. The new pension provision, which varies according to number of dependents surviving, takes the place of former law. See Secs. 300, 301 and 312 of the new law. See answer to J. W. W.

J. W. W. asks: (1) The writer enlisted in June of this year for the period of emergency. He is the only son of a widowed mother and prior to his enlistment was earning \$50 per week, of which amount he gave his mother \$25. He also has a sister, a school teacher, now supporting the mother. The writer had life insurance which had run nine years and which he desires to keep up. The writer is now a corporal, thus earning \$35. He has made an allotment of \$18. How much is his mother entitled to from the Government? Would the allowance to her be increased if the soldier's allotment were increased? And what procedure must she take in order to gain assistance quickly? It might further be said that the present allotment of \$18 about takes care of the premium on the insurance above mentioned, the beneficiary of which is the soldier's mother. (2) Will a first lieutenant who has a wife but no children be any better off if he takes out \$10,000 insurance under the new bill than he was prior to insurance going into effect, and what amount will his widow receive in case of his death? Answer: (1) The extra allowance by Government to the mother may be \$10 a month, and must be applied for in order to be paid. See Secs. 204-206 of the Insurance Act. (2) In case of his death as a result of his service, the widow receives \$25 per month during her widowhood, whether the officer is insured or not. The life insurance of \$10,000 would be paid to her in 240 monthly installments. This is additional to the pension of \$25 above referred to.

R. C.—Just as the other camps have been turning out line officers, so is it the intention of the Q.M. training camps to produce commissioned Q.M. officers for the Reserve and National Army. Examinations will be held at the close of the camps. The camps will also intensively train non-coms. Apply to your C.O. for full information and recommendation to next camp, if too late for those now opening.

A PROVISIONAL LIEUTENANT asks: (1) If an officer with a commission as provisional lieutenant of Coast Artillery were to become disabled through sickness or other causes (incurred in the line of duty), would he be entitled to retirement on the same status as an officer holding a permanent commission in the Regular Army? (2) If this same officer was promoted from the ranks after several years' continuous service and is not entitled to retirement as above, what would be his status in that respect? Answer: (1) and (2) No retirement.

J. E. S. asks: (1) What date in 1899 did the 6th Infantry leave the U.S. for the P.I.? (2) What date in 1901 did the 1st and 2d Battalions, 18th Infantry, return from the P.I. to the U.S.? (3) What date did the 6th Infantry in 1906 return to the U.S. from the P.I.? Answer: (1) May 23. (2) About Sept. 10—arrived U.S. Oct. 12. (3) About Oct. 10—arrived U.S. Nov. 11.

N. R.—As to the need of the Army for mechanical dentists, apply to the Surgeon General. Commissions in this corps are given to men of college experience who qualify under the required examinations.

H. B. M.—An officer discharged from the service is entitled to pay and allowances to include the date he actually receives notice of discharge, or is relieved from duty, if held to duty, irrespective of prior date set for discharge in orders.

J. R. B.—Your name as published in the list of provisional second lieutenants in our issue of Dec. 8 occupies its true lineal position in the arm to which you are assigned (Infantry). Of those who passed the July 23 examinations, take our issue of Nov. 17, place the Infantry officers commissioned Oct. 24 first, then those of Oct. 25 and then your Infantry list commissioned Oct. 26. This will give you a lineal list of

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Infantry second lieutenants. Provisional second lieutenants of the other arms may make up their lineal lists in the same manner from our issues of Nov. 17 and Dec. 8.

E. R.—Consult an Army Directory of May 20, 1917, which should be in your post library. This book will give you the latest published list of Coast Artillery stations in the three departments you inquire about. Speak to your C.O. about possible changes. We do not publish stations of troops during the war.

L. H. T.—The lineal list is not published now. The A.G. alone can tell you where you stand.

E. D. F.—Only officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are to wear the letters U.S. The National Guard forces drafted into the Federal service wear the U.S.N.G.; the National Army men the U.S.N.A. and the Reserves U.S.R. Commanding officers should see to it that the proper letters are worn.

J. D. McN.—England declared war on Germany after Germany had invaded Belgium.

R. F. M.—There has been no change in the status of bands under the reorganization of the Army by the National Defense Act. See A.R. 261-264.

CORPORAL asks: There is a rumor to the effect that the wives of enlisted men called to the colors, either by draft or enlisting, will be paid a specified amount from the Government for their support, regardless of an allotment made by the soldier to his wife of his monthly pay. Kindly inform me. Answer: Amounts in addition to the enlisted man's compulsory allotment to his wife are only paid when the circumstances require it, and the amount determined by the commissioner according to the conditions existing. Ask your adjutant to show you the law and regulations.

HUACHUCA.—Apply through the channel regarding vacancies and appointments as sergeant, first class, Q.M.C.

CONSTANT.—There are no combined lists available that will show the number of lieutenants, S.R.C., on active duty. Officers of Signal Reserve Corps do not wear U.S. with superimposed N.A. when assigned with field service battalions of the National Army. They wear at all times the letters U.S.R., to agree with their commissions. The authority for appointment of temporary officers in the Signal Corps is contained

in Sec. 2 of the Aviation Act of July 24: "The President is authorized to promote, appoint, detail, or attach as temporary officers in the Signal Corps, including the Aviation Section thereof, officers of the Regular Army, National Army, or National Guard, or the Officers' Reserve Corps, or to appoint temporarily enlisted men of the Regular Army, enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or persons from civil life." Qualification for promotion, appointment, etc., is required. Those to rank not above colonel may be appointed by the President without confirmation by Senate, irrespective of rank from which appointed.

H. P. B.—There is no way for a man to get the privilege of wearing the U.S. on his collar except by commission or enlistment. As you have been pronounced physically disqualified for commission, there is no help that we can see. Have you had any Army service on which to base a plea to Congress for commission and retirement? This is the only avenue we see through which you might obtain the coveted letters which you feel would materially aid you in your duties as an instructor of a military class at school.

BLUEJACKET asks: Who takes precedence in rank, ensign, temporary, U.S.N., or chief boatswain, Regular service? Does a junior lieutenant, temporary, take precedence over chief boatswain, Regular service, who ranks with and after junior lieutenant, Regular service? Answer: Although the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, grants chief boatswains the pay of ensign, junior lieutenant, or lieutenant, according to length of commissioned service, it does not change the chief boatswains' rank. They rank with but after ensigns.

R. O. T. C.—You must be mistaken about you having been offered a provisional appointment in the Regular Army, as you are thirty-seven years old, which is three years over the maximum. If physically qualified you may enlist. Enlistments are accepted in France. You might ask the adjutant of your department whether you may again attend camp to try for commission in O.R.C. or National Army. All appointments to the Regular Army must be made in the rank of second lieutenant, and as before stated, you are too old.

C. Y. K.—Regarding dates of your service with 1st U.S.V. Engineers in Porto Rico, apply to The Adjutant General.

E. K. asks: On what date in October, 1900, did the U.S. A.T. Hancock arrive Manila? Answer: Oct. 28.

X. Y. Z. asks: May officers don civilian clothes when off duty, that is not in the field? Also what orders covers the aforementioned? Answer: G.O. 53, 1917, prescribes the service uniform shall be worn at all times when on duty status.

F. J. L.—We cannot furnish the addresses of the officers. Write to them care of The Adjutant General's Office, Washington.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1917.

Major and Mrs. H. W. Fleet left Saturday for New York city. They will remain there for ten days and then proceed to Charlotte, N.C., where Major Fleet is assigned to duty. Col. S. M. de Loffre went Thursday night to Washington, where he will appear before a retiring board.

Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Miner, died Tuesday and was buried at Zanesville, Ohio, on Thursday. Mrs. Miller has just returned from there and will join Major Miller at Charlotte this week.

Col. Paul A. Wolf, who commanded the two officers' training camps here, is in Washington. He will return to Plattsburg on Sunday and then goes to the 53d Infantry at Chickamauga Park. Mrs. Wolf and little Margaret will join him later. Col. de Loffre presented to Mrs. de Loffre as a birthday present a Franklin Sedan, which is a most luxurious car.

Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Pritchett left last week for a visit to Captain Pritchett's home at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first street, New York, after which they will go to Chickamauga Park, where Captain Pritchett will join the 53d Infantry, to which he has just been assigned. Mrs. S. M. de Loffre has just finished her course in interior decorating, which she has been pursuing for the past year at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. Major and Mrs. Goodrich left Sunday, the major for San Antonio and Mrs. Goodrich for a visit to her home in Pennsylvania.

The post gymnasium was burned to the ground last Wednesday. The fire was a fierce one, and consumed the entire building in a very short time. Besides the loss of that handsome building, there was the personal property of about seventeen officers stored there, and all of it went up in smoke. All the recent theatrical performances were held in this building.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald MacLachten, who have been at Plattsburg Barracks during the summer, left this week for Newburg, N.Y., where they spent Thanksgiving Day with Mrs. MacLachten's parents.

Troop T, 2d Cavalry, has returned to Fort Ethan Allen after about two years in the post. A company of the 22d Infantry from Fort Hamilton, with three second lieutenants, has arrived to garrison the post, and it all seems very dead and quiet after six months of such unusual activity.

The "Bolo Battalion" that was so well known here in the last camp, honored Captain Pritchett, their former commanding officer, with a banquet in New York on Monday night. Major Kirby, O.R.C., was married at St. John's church on Saturday to Miss Pearl O'Neill. After a wedding breakfast at the Witherill, the bridal couple left for a short trip to New York, and then Major Kirby reports for duty at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Col. and Mrs. Baer are leaving the post Tuesday evening.

#### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 1, 1917.

There was a handsome regimental parade of the 6th Engineers at this post on the afternoon of Nov. 27. Col. William W. Harts, attended by his staff, commanding. The band of the Corps of Engineers played all during parade. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight had as their house guest on Sunday Capt. Roy S. Brown, Signal Corps. Captain Brown came from the aviation station at Langley, where he is now serving, after completing his tour at Columbus, N. M. Mesdames Robert S. A. Dougherty, Alvin C. Voris, Clarence H. Knight and Aubrey Lippincott were members of a box party at a local theater matinee on Nov. 26.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., has recently been assigned to duty on this reservation again. For several months Lieutenant Colonel Earle has been serving with troops at Chillicothe, Ohio. A tea party was enjoyed on Tuesday immediately after parade at the Officers' Club. Capt. John W. Stewart, 6th Engrs., was the theater guest of Major and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight on Nov. 28. Col. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., arrived on Nov. 27 from Chillicothe, Ohio, to spend a short leave with Mrs. Hannum and family, this Thanksgiving week.

Miss Ramona Deakins has returned from her visit to Fort Washington, Md. Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker received a number of the Corps of Engineers at their residence on Nov. 27. Among the callers were Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Major and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty. A regular Thanksgiving dinner was set on Thursday last at the officers' club of this post. Many officers with their wives and children are regular customers of the officers' club mess, so on Thanksgiving Day it looked very attractive and homelike.

It has been suggested that the superintendency of the post-office of this reservation, which is located in the Administration building, be given to the widow of some Army officer who has lost his life in the line of duty.

Mrs. John N. Hodges and her three children, Master John Neal Hodges, jr., Little Miss Mary and infant Claude Coleman Hodges, anticipate spending the winter with Mrs. Hodges's parents, Hon. and Mrs. Thomas A. Coleman, at San Antonio, while Lieutenant Colonel Hodges is with his regiment, Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., and Mrs. Potter enjoyed a theater party with Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley is entertaining today at the Brighton for the benefit of the Comforts Committee for Engineer soldiers. There is no lack of willing hands to knit when the wool is provided. The bridge party given by Mrs. Ridley this afternoon is to raise funds to purchase knitting yarn. Col. Gustave B.

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Lukesh, who has been in command of the 1st Engineers for a number of weeks, has now been transferred to commandant in charge of the School for Engineers.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 3, 1917.

A series of four dances have been arranged to take place at this post at intervals of two weeks, the proceeds to be used by the women's committee for Engineer soldiers. Invitations will be extended to about two thousand people telling of this plan and asking them to buy the whole series of four tickets, costing \$5, or \$1.25 for a single ticket. Mrs. William M. Black is president of the Women's Committee, Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot is a member of the Board of Directors. The officers' club, Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 15, 9 to 13 o'clock, is the place and time of the first of the four dances. The other dates are Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and Jan. 26.

Capt. O. B. Clinton, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Clinton are living at No. 1609 U street, N.W. Capt. Clinton is in charge of the Q.M. sales bureau on this post. Four companies are joining at this post of the 2d Engineers, coming from Camp Meade, Md., in command of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Earle, C.E.

Mrs. John N. Hodges, Master John N. jr., Little Mary and Baby Claude Hodges left yesterday to spend the winter with Mrs. Hodges's parents, Hon. and Mrs. Thomas T. Coleman, at San Antonio. Mrs. Howard G. Borden moved from the post on Dec. 6 to 1759 Q street, N.W., Washington. Captain Borden is serving with the 30th Engineers at the American University cantonment.

Mrs. Edwin O. Kelton and her mother, Mrs. Charles C. Hutton, who has been Capt. and Mrs. Kelton's house guest for several weeks, have gone to Columbus, Ohio, for a visit. Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard and Mrs. Chouinard are being welcomed back on the post. Chaplain Chouinard was on sick report. Miss Chouinard will probably spend the Christmas holidays with her parents on the post. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle have moved into the quarters recently occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Edwin O. Kelton. Mrs. Thomas B. Larkin has left the post to visit her family in the city.

Col. Warren T. Hannum, who spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Hannum and their children, returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec.



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1. Mrs. Myron Bertman has gone to visit Mrs. Mason M. Patrick at Plainfield, N.J. Mrs. J. H. Carruth and two children are expected to reach this reservation to-morrow from New Orleans. Major John H. Carruth has been assigned to quarters No. 2, just vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Larkin, where Mrs. Carruth and the children will join the major. Mrs. A. B. Crane has left this post to visit friends.

Mrs. Edward G. Bliss has been making brief visits in the city at the homes of the parents of Captain Bliss and her own parents, and has about decided to give up her quarters on this post for the present.

### COAST DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC.

Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 15, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Slaker had dinner last Friday for Major Herford, Mrs. Vandewater, Capt. and Mrs. Gillespie and Capt. and Mrs. Scofield. Mrs. Bertman and Miss Deakynne spent Saturday with Mrs. Gillespie and in the afternoon Lieutenants Graves, Collier and Bradley came in for tea. Mrs. Russell Harrison entertained Capt. and Mrs. Gillespie and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams, of Norfolk, at the Chevy Chase Club on Saturday night for the dinner and dance.

Capt. and Mrs. Scofield's guests for dinner on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Slaker and Major and Mrs. Dice. Col. and Mrs. Slaker entertained at dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Dice, Capt. and Mrs. Burns and Capt. and Mrs. Hodgkins.

Fort Washington, Md., Nov. 30, 1917.

Mr. Walter R. Wilcox, Prof. and Mrs. Hodgkins and Miss Wilkinson, from Washington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkins. The latest of the series of dances took place at the post gymnasium on the 23d. Supper was served at the Bachelors' Club and dancing was continued upstairs to Hawaiian music. There were several guests from Washington. Mrs. Dice's guests were Miss Walsh; Mrs. Gillespie entertained Miss Deakynne, Miss McBride and Miss Johnson; Mrs. Scofield Miss Trevellick, of Norfolk; Mrs. Burns Miss Carmody; Mrs. Hodgkins Miss Gould.

Captain Atwood had a house party over the dance for Mrs. Pardeu and the Misses Melceena, Clara and Eva La Follette. Lieutenants Harris, Graves and Christmas attended the Ambulance Corps dance at the Willard on the 24th. Miss McBride and Miss Johnson, of Washington, entertained at tea on Saturday for Lieutenants Christmas, Crowell, Collier, Harris, Christian and Conrad.

The 2d Company, D.C. Coast Artillery, N.G., and the 4th Company, Potomac, of Fort Washington, and the 1st Company, Potomac, Fort Hunt, Va., left Sunday night for target practice at Fort Monroe.

Capt. and Mrs. Scofield, Lieutenants Christmas, Harris and Collier were the guests of Mrs. Trevellick, of Norfolk, Va., for dinner at the Willard and a box party at the Belasco on Monday. Lieutenant Christmas went to Annapolis on Wednesday to attend the hop at the Naval Academy, where his

brother is a member of the class of 1920. Captain Atwood and Lieutenants Conrad, Harris, Christmas, Collier, Christian and Bliss attended the Navy Relief ball at Rauscher's Thursday evening.

### ARMY AND NAVY AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, S.C., Dec. 4, 1917.

Charleston, the quaint, the conservative, with its ante-bellum spirit and environs, finds itself transformed into a moving center of hustling khaki-clad and olive drab uniformed soldiers mingling from morn to night with the blue and gold and white-capped sailors—officers and men of the Navy—who line its narrow old-fashioned streets and move in orderly but never-ceasing throngs down its historic King street. Charleston has welcomed her country's soldiers and sailors, and with all her old and courtly grace has given them a flattering reception.

Social life at the navy yard and the fort has necessarily been tempered by the hovering clouds of war, but soldiers and sailors who perform must work and fight must even so beguile the weary hours and make of music and song between battles a spur to greater deeds. The first of the series of dances to be given for the benefit of the Army and Navy Relief Societies was held Saturday evening at the Hibernian Hall. Many Army and Navy people were present, besides a goodly number of town's people. The next dance is to be given on the 29th, and a large attendance is expected. The proceeds from the first dance are quite gratifying to those in charge.

Mrs. W. A. Gill, wife of Captain Gill, U.S.N., has been the guest of Mrs. Benjamin C. Bryan, wife of the commandant at the navy yard. Among the Army and Navy ladies attending the large Benefit Card Party given at No. 9 East Battery on Saturday were Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Greenlee, Mrs. Stuckey, Mrs. Gorton, Mrs. George P. Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, U.S.A., and Miss Anne Bryan. Mrs. George G. Seibels, wife of Pay Director Seibels, has had as her guest for several weeks her friend, Miss Taylor, of Norfolk.

Colonel Barroll, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barroll have taken a home at 28 Lombard street. General Duvall, head of the Southern Department, and Mrs. Duvall are at the Villa Margherita. Mrs. Halford R. Greenlee entertained at a dinner at the navy yard Saturday. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Major Charles B. Taylor, Marine Corps, gave a dinner on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. James Moore are stopping at Mrs. Gary Eason's, near Colonial Lake.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beatty have taken a house at the corner of Church and Water streets for the winter. They have recently returned from a short trip to Washington. Col. and Mrs. George Howell, who have been stopping at the Villa Margherita, have taken a house at 39 Meeting street. Col. and Mrs. Howell have many friends in Charleston, where Colonel Howell has had duty at various times before.

Comdr. and Mrs. Allen G. Rogers have leased the house at the corner of Meeting and Atlantic street. Civil Engineer and Mrs. Arthur H. Bond have taken an apartment at 139 Tradd street. Naval Constructor and Mrs. Flip Lauman are also at the Rutledge Apartments, at 139 Tradd street. The young sons of Dr. and Mrs. Gorton, who were quite ill for several weeks, are reported to be improving rapidly.

Mrs. Waldemar Hayward and children have arrived in Charleston and are settled in their quarters at the navy yard. Mrs. Hayward has as her guest for the winter her mother, Mrs. J. W. Wilson. Several of the ladies have been organized at the navy yard and is doing its quota of work for the cause. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beatty held a reception Sunday afternoon at their home on Church street for the section commanders of the 6th Naval District. Dr. and Mrs. Carver have as their guest at their home in North Charleston, the mother of the doctor, Mrs. Bagley, of New York, in the guest of Mrs. Waldemar Hayward.

There was a small fire at the navy yard on Monday evening. Part of a small building was destroyed. Men from the camp, the Hartford and the Marines acted with great coolness and promptness in extinguishing the fire.

Charleston has recently organized a community club for the enlisted men and has turned over to the club one of the fine old houses with which the city abounds and for which it is famous. An Allied street bazaar is being given this week for the benefit of the community club. A dance at Columbus Hall this evening marks the opening of the street bazaar. Many social events of the week have been for the benefit of this bazaar.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 5, 1917.

War graduation exercises were held here on Monday afternoon, when 900 student officers from the training camp received commissions. The exercises were attended by President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, high military officers, and representatives from the Allied armies, together with several thousand people from Washington and vicinity.

The exercises were opened with a regimental review and inspection by President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Cpl. Charles W. Fenton, commandant of the training camp, followed with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate, then a song entitled "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile, Smile, Smile," which was sung by all the graduating officers. Short addresses were made by Secretary of War Baker and Colonel Fenton. The commissions were then personally presented to Major S. S. Janney, of Garrison, Md., and Major B. B. Johnson, of Washington, D.C., by Secretary Baker, the commissions of the other student officers being presented by the Secretary to the company and battery commanders, who in turn presented them to the men of their companies.

The popular war songs, "Over There" and "God Help Kaiser Bill," were very enthusiastically sung by the graduating class and the benediction by Chaplain Prettyman closed the program.

The Marine band and the Coast Artillery band, which is stationed at the training camp, furnished the music for the exercises. The newly commissioned officers left the camp on Tuesday for their homes, as they have all been given leave until Dec. 15, to enable them to purchase uniforms and equipment. Upon the expiration of their leave the officers will report to the various camps and cantonments all over the country.

Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester D. Dowling have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Robert M. Barton.

The annual exhibition drill and tea-dance in aid of the Army Relief Society was given here on Nov. 24. The drill was attended by President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Baker and many other officials. A tea-dance was held in the Administration building, the hop room being artistically decorated. At small tables candy, cakes and fancy work were sold, while flowers were sold by many debutantes of the city. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Charles W. Fenton and Mrs. Sternberg received. Among the patronesses for the entertainment were Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Karl Vrooman and Mrs. Albert Mills. The funds collected at both tea-dance and drill will reach many widows and orphans, who are not included in the present appropriation for the families of soldiers.

Col. Robert S. Welsh came up from Camp Lee, Petersburg, last week to spend the week-end with his family. Major and Mrs. Paul L. Freeman arrived last week and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hennessy. Major Lewis Forrester arrived last week from Fort Bliss, to spend Thanksgiving with his family.

Major and Mrs. John J. Kingman and small daughter have arrived from San Antonio, to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Kingman's mother, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Col. Charles G. Mortimer. During Major Kingman's absence abroad Mrs. Kingman and small daughter Dana will remain here with Mrs. Mortimer.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving. Among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Dreke, Capt. and Mrs. Ruth Pennypacker, of Texas, Miss Jane Marvel and Miss Eleanor Vandegriff, of Wilmington, and Mr. Murry Edwards, house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Barnett. Miss Selia Gordon, Miss Anne Gordon, Ensign Leonard Jacobs, Lieutenants Johnson, Telfey, Basil Gordon, and fourteen enlisted men from Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. Daniel H. Mallon, V.C., left last week for Annapolis, Md., to attend the 1st of the French army. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Kingman, of the French army, of the League of American Penwomen last week at the home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard-L. Hoxie on K street. Mrs.

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Clara McNaughton, who has been engaged in war work in Paris for two years, also spoke.

The student officers who were in training for commissions at the camp here and who failed to pass their examinations, were urged by their instructors to enlist at once and work up from the ranks, as having had the training at the camp here these men, with rare exceptions, will have an excellent chance of obtaining a commission later, under the competitive system in force in the Regular Army.

The second battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, which has been in camp on the ground back of the Artillery stables since the opening of the first officers' training camp here received orders on last Friday morning sending them to Annapolis, Md., for training, and by 5:30 o'clock on Saturday evening all equipment, animals and men were aboard the trains ready to pull out. Up until the close of the last training camp here the horses and guns of the 3d Field Artillery were used by the student officers attending the camp and also by the students who attended the first training camp.

Capt. and Mrs. John Milliken have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Philip L. Sheridan.

Major and Mrs. Lewis Forrester and Mrs. Forrester's sister, Miss Taucher, have returned to the post after a visit in New York. Mrs. Charles W. Fenton entertained on Friday at a tea for the ladies of the post to meet Mrs. John Milliken, one of the post's recent brides. The tea-table at which Mrs. Harvey, wife of Major Charles G. Harvey, and Miss Margaret March, sister of Col. Percy C. March, presided, was attractive with its beautiful flat tea cloth and large silver bowl of yellow chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Charles T. Menoher is again able to be about after spending some time in Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. Menoher has been guest for several days of Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer before going to Asheville, N.C., where she will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearson. A very enjoyable dance was given last week at Camp St. Asaph, Va., by the officers of the 12th Field Artillery stationed there. Many young ladies from Washington and Alexandria attended.

Mrs. Koch, wife of Major Stanley Koch, has completed her course in social service work at Philadelphia, and arrived to join her mother, Mrs. McClure, wife of Col. Nathaniel F. McClure, who has taken an apartment at the Cairo during the colonel's absence abroad.

Five hundred Engineer troops arrived on the post on Monday for training, and will occupy the barracks at the training camp here until the opening of the 3d Officers' Reserve camp in January. Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey and Miss McCloskey, of











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tion, will be the first Norfolk has ever had and will be the largest to be found in Virginia. It is to be placed in Court House Park, in front of the stately old court house building, and will be brilliantly illuminated, not only for Christmas eve but for the whole week. The carols will be sung by hundreds of voices from the various churches and from St. Helena and the naval base.

Thanksgiving evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had a dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Z. Harvey Madison, Judge Donald McLean, of New York; Dr. Bourne Jarvis, Lieut. John E. Iseman and Clyde Grey West.

The officers of the Aviation School, U.S. naval base, had a dinner-dance at the Country Club on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. O. McDonnell, U.S.N., as Lieutenant McDonnell has been ordered away for duty.

Lieut. Charles S. Wilcox, U.S.M.C., who has been the guest of his father, Mr. Thomas Wilcox, Freemason street, has returned to Quantico. Mrs. Charles McVay, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Dayton, on the Richmond, has returned to her home. At a meeting of the Portsmouth Red Cross last evening Mrs. Walter McLean was made a member of the executive committee.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 1, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Carroll Bagby will leave Sunday for their future station at Fort Sill. Miss Eleanor Maxwell, St. Louis, arrived this morning and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne, 36th Inf. Major and Mrs. James Woolnough, Fort Sheridan, are spending a few days in St. Paul, the guests of Mrs. Woolnough's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kopper.

Major and Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrave left here Tuesday for their future station, Fort Riley. Major and Mrs. Ira Longacker, who has been here since September, left Friday for Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Carr W. Waller will leave Saturday for Fort Hamilton, N.Y., their future station. Capt. and Mrs. Herman E. Kramer, 40th Inf., left Thursday for Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne have moved from the Infantry garrison to No. 3 K row, Cavalry post. All the officers and their wives of the 36th and 40th Infantry were guests of honor Thursday at a dinner dance given by the house committee of the Minnesota Club, St. Paul. About 200 covers were placed. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson have moved from the Infantry garrison to No. 5 K row, Cavalry post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Tillotson, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa, are spending the week-end here, the guests of Mrs. Tillotson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter. Lieutenant Place, from Fort Sill, has arrived and has taken quarters in the Infantry post. The 2d Battalion of the 40th Infantry left the garrison Friday for Fort Sill, where they will be stationed. The entire regiment of the 36th Infantry have moved from the cantonment into the barracks in the Infantry post occupied by the student officers. Capt. and Mrs. John G. Thornell left Friday to join Captain Thornell's regiment at Fort Sill. Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Purdy, 36th Inf., have taken quarters No. 6, K row, Cavalry garrison.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 26, 1917.

Mrs. E. A. Root was hostess at a tea Friday for former students of Miss Somers' School of Washington. Mrs. Simpson, sister of Mrs. Alvan C. Read, and Mrs. R. G. Sherrard poured tea.

The 4th Infantry Company, N.S.T.C., complimented the officers of the company with a dinner dance Saturday evening in the Riley Room at the Claypool Hotel.

The 7th Infantry Company, N.S.T.C., were hosts at a dinner and smoker Friday in their company barracks. The members of the 7th Company, N.S.T.C., gave a dinner Friday evening at the Claypool Hotel, followed by a theater party at Keith's. The officers of the training camp were guests at a turkey dinner given by members of the 3d Battery, Field Artillery, N.S.T.C., in the mess hall of the company barracks. The 12th Infantry Company, N.S.T.C., were hosts at a farewell dance in the company barracks.

The candidates passed in review for the last time Saturday, with Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, in the reviewing party. Candidates in the training camp demonstrated that fighting qualifications and histrionic talent are not incompatible by keeping audiences in two theaters in an uproar last evening. The entertainment was given in two downtown theaters, the actors being transported from one theatre to the other in automobiles to do their turns. Each of the fifteen Infantry companies and six batteries of field artillery presented acts of ten minutes' duration. Major Gilmore gave a short talk in which he praised Lieut. Henri Haye, the French officer on duty with the camp. The burst of applause at the mention of Lieut. Haye's name brought forth smiles and bows from the French officer, who was later forced to make a brief talk by repeated calls for Haye from the candidates. He pleased the men when he said the height of his ambition was to fight side by side with Americans "over there."

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 3, 1917.

Miss Lou Uline went to Atchison Thursday to be the guest of Miss Hope Dingess and attended the dancing party at the Elks' Club. Major Robert Howell, C.E., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. F. Flagler Monday, en route to his command at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. Major G. G. Seaman, instructor at the Army Service Schools, has returned from a leave spent in Taylorville, Ill.

Mrs. F. N. Atkin, who has been spending several months with Major and Mrs. H. O. Olson, returned Monday to her home in Holly Springs, Miss. Major Charles N. Hulvey, now stationed at Washington, has been ordered to report at the Disciplinary Barracks for duty and arrived Monday. Major Hulvey is being sent to Fort Leavenworth at the special request of Colonel Rice, it is understood. Before war was declared Major Hulvey was in command of the Tennessee Military Institute at Sweetwater, Tenn. He is a well-known National Guardsman. Majors E. B. Terrell and James M. Lockett arrived last week from Fort Snelling and were assigned to duty as instructors at the Army Service Schools.

Mrs. W. A. Miller will be at home with her mother, Mrs. Wiley Howell, at Fort Leavenworth, during the service of her husband, Lieutenant Miller, at the Service Schools with the 5th Battalion of Provisional Officers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Burke, of Kansas City, Mo., entertained last week Capt. and Mrs. Walter Halderman, of Chicago, and Lieut. Edward Halderman, of Philadelphia. Captain and Lieutenant Halderman have finished their training at Fort Leavenworth and were en route to their homes.

Lieut. Col. James B. Gowen, recently returned from France, arrived Saturday to visit his family. He is en route to Camp Shelby for duty. Major Joseph L. Topham came from Camp Fenton Thursday to spend several days with Mrs. Topham and children. Mrs. Emma Topham and Miss Laura Topham, of Lawrence, were the Thanksgiving guests of Major and Mrs. Topham.

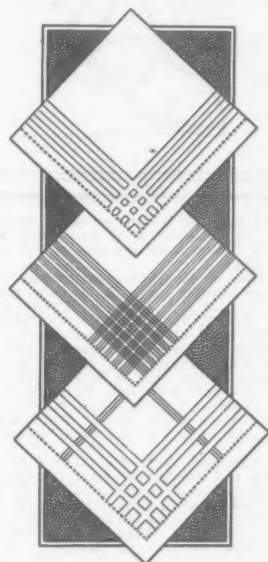
Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman and daughter Betty, of Fort Riley, spent Friday in Leavenworth as guests of Mrs. Harry Ripley. Lieut. J. V. Butler has returned from a visit to relatives in Des Moines, Iowa.

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, of Fort Riley, spent Saturday with his son, who is a member of the Provisional Battalion. Major and Mrs. E. O. Olson announce the birth of a son on Nov. 28. Twenty-six officers of the Signal Corps have organized a dancing club and will give weekly dances Friday evenings in the Elks Hall in Leavenworth.

Capt. J. M. Campbell, retired, arrived at Fort Leavenworth last week from Washington and reported for duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks. He will not be assigned until the return of Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant. Col. James B. Allison, Signal Corps, arrived last week from Monterey, Cal., for a short visit. Colonel Allison is on his way to Washington to remain several weeks, returning here about Christmas, when he will assume command of the Signal Corps training camp.

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Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Librarian Army Service Schools, spent Thanksgiving with Colonel Ladd in Kansas City. Captain P. H. Flood, Signal Corps, chief instructor in the French class, Army Service School, is spending a leave in Racine, Wis. Pupils of the public schools at the post gave a very creditable Thanksgiving program Wednesday afternoon, in which the little tots took part. The school is having a very successful year, according to Colonel Miller, who has oversight and takes a deep interest in the work. There are about 100 pupils.

The instructors of the Army Service Schools entertained with a reception and tea dance Saturday at Pope Hall in honor of the Provisional Officers' Battalion now undergoing instruction at the school. The invitations were limited to the instructors and their families and guests of the provisionals. Music was furnished by the Disciplinary Barracks band. It is contemplated to honor the Officer Candidates' Battalion with a similar entertainment at the close of the training. Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, was the Thanksgiving guest of Major and Mrs. Joseph Byron in Hagerstown, Md. Major Edward Turner, O.R.C., superintendent of construction, Disciplinary Barracks, from Kentucky, entertained all the provisional officers at the post who were natives of Kentucky at Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. Edward Calvert and small daughter Martha are expected shortly from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to spend two months during the absence of Major Calvert at the School of Firing at Fort Sill. The number of the Signal Corps training camp was increased to fifty-five last week with the arrival of a number of officers. Thanksgiving was observed with a great dinner.

Mrs. F. H. Edwards and sons Earl and Manley and Mrs. F. V. C. Crawley and little daughter were guests last week of their sister, Mrs. Otto Linck, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Crowley and daughter left Monday for San Antonio, to join Major Crowley. Lieut. Bryce, a member of the 4th Provisional Officers' Battalion, has been recommended for a discharge because of disability and will leave at once for his home in New York. Upon his release from the service Lieutenant Bryce will take his family to a western state for the benefit of his health.

Capt. David McCoy and wife were week-end guests of Captain McCoy's sisters, Miss Alice and Dr. Martha McCoy, in Topeka.

A service flag containing 130 stars, one for every former student of the high school who is now doing his bit in military service, and probably the largest emblem of its kind in Leavenworth, was presented to the High School at the weekly assembly Friday by the newspaper class.

With the order of the War Department that no man subject to the selective draft will be enlisted in the Regular service after Dec. 15, there are a large number of eligibles who are frantically seeking cover in the non-combatant branch of the service. The prison guard companies at the United States Disciplinary Barracks seem greatly preferred by some to the more strenuous prospect of spending some time in the trenches of France. But such patriots are meeting with an icy reception. While there is room for a number of men with army experience in the prison guard, raw recruits are not wanted. One of the most delightful entertainments ever given in the Young Women's Christian Association in Leavenworth was the Thanksgiving party given at the Association rooms in honor of fifty of the enlisted men at Fort Leavenworth.

#### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 3, 1917.

Prior to his departure, Col. Stephen H. Mould was honor guest of a dance given at Fort Crockett by officers of the post. Capt. Stanley E. Kempner, Ord. R.O., was honor guest of a stag dinner and smoker given by his numerous friends here prior to his departure. The largest dance given at Fort Crockett since the declaration of war was that of Tuesday evening, when the officers of the post were hosts. Shaw's orchestra rendered the dance music.

The officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were well represented at the Thanksgiving Ball given by the local chapter of the Red Cross Society, and which was a brilliant success socially and financially. Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson and

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her accompanist were guests of Major and Mrs. I. H. Kempner for a brief stay. Mrs. Poland, wife of Lieut. Eustis L. Poland, left this afternoon for Louisville, to join her husband, after a stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Potter.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 28, 1917.

Much of the entertaining this week has been in honor of Mrs. M. K. Johnson, who departs from the yard next Monday. Mrs. Leo Sahn gave a large card party for her Saturday, many of the bridge players of the yard enjoying the affair. It was while Lieut. and Mrs. Sahn were in Berkeley visiting friends the following day that word reached them of the sudden death of Mrs. Sahn's father, Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, at his Redlands home, where he passed away that morning. Mrs. Sahn left at once for that place, Lieutenant Sahn being forced to return here for duty.

Miss Ruth Perkins has arrived here from Oakland, on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell. Mrs. Ole Hagan, a bride of last year, has returned from the East for an extended visit with her mother in San Francisco during Lieutenant Hagan's absence on sea duty. Lieut. Comdr. Miles Gorgas and Miss Mary Gorgas are now established at the Hotel del Coronado. They left San Francisco last week and will remain in the southern part of the state for some time.

Mrs. E. G. Morsell has given up her quarters on the navy yard and is now established at the Sevel Apartments in Vallejo. She plans to go to Bremerton early in December. Miss Elizabeth George has returned to the yard after a few days' visit to San Francisco, where Miss Helen Garrett entertained at a large dinner in her honor. Mrs. Alexander McCracken, accompanied by Miss Sallie Maynard, has returned from Santa Barbara, where she has been in the interest of the War Work Council of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. C. P. Huff entertained at a large dinner at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, last week for Mr. and Mrs. Ward Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Etienne, Miss Frances Briggs, Miss Florence Hyland, Lieutenants Burniak and Stewart and John Porter.

Miss Doris Durell entertained at a luncheon at the home of her father, Capt. E. B. Durell, at Yerba Buena, last week for Misses Louise Redding, Maude Louise Winslow, Augusta Rathbone and Pauline and Katherine Wheeler. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Howell were dinner hosts in San Francisco last week for Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Welty, Dr. and Mr. Edmund Shortledge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Short and Col. Richard C. Croxton. Col. G. K. McGunagle has returned to Fort McDowell from Washington, D.C., where he visited his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan. Mrs. Allen S. Boyd, whose marriage took place in Berkeley a few months ago, has returned there from the East to make her home with her aunt during Captain Boyd's tour of foreign service.

Major A. E. Randall is under treatment at the hospital here. Mrs. J. O. Gawnie was a bridge hostess of the past week. With her baby she leaves next week for Pittsburgh to spend the holidays with her parents and grandparents, returning here in January. Mrs. J. M. Reeves's mother, Mrs. Watkins, of San

Francisco, has arrived here for a two or three weeks' visit. Mrs. Oscar F. Long and daughter, Miss Amy Long, have returned to their home in Piedmont after a visit to Col. and Mrs. D. L. Stone at Camp Lewis.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason entertained for Surg. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson to-night. Mrs. R. M. Cutts also entertained at cards yesterday for Mrs. Johnson. Prizes were won by the honored guest, Mrs. P. E. Chamberlin, and Mrs. L. M. Harding. Mrs. Herron came here from Los Angeles to join Mrs. Herron and their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Toas, for Thanksgiving. Mrs. C. B. Munger, who is making her home at the Bellville in San Francisco arrived to-day for a week's visit with Mrs. U. R. Webb. Mrs. Munger, Surg. J. S. Woodward, Miss Edith Woodward, Miss Mary Pogram, Miss Elizabeth Webb, Robert Webb and Surg. and Mrs. Webb will make up the dinner party at their home to-morrow.

Announcement has been made here of the award of the contract for the ice-making and refrigerator plant for this yard to the Vulcan Iron Works of San Francisco at a cost of \$23,850. Work is to be commenced at once. The expansion of this station has necessitated an extension to the boiler shop, and seven bidders were opened here Monday. They ranged from that of Frank Gallagher, \$30,900, to that of Macrea and Layas, \$42,865. All the bidders were San Francisco firms.

The crack marine football team, under Capt. Newton Best, is expected to return to-night from southern California, where it went last week, accompanied by the Marine band, to play the University of Southern California team. It added another victory to its string, winning the game by a score of 34 to 0. It is probable that the team will go to Pasadena for the Carnival of Roses on New Year's, representing the West against some of the crack service teams of the East.

Word has been received here that a collection of five thousand books is en route to the yard to augment the ones already donated by the people of California numbering fully that many. About one hundred sailors and marines were honored guests at a dance given in the auditorium of St. Vincent's Boys' School, Vallejo, last evening, by nine young matrons and girls of that city, who have formed one of the knitting bees for Red Cross work. An equal number of young ladies were asked to meet them, and the affair was concluded with a picnic luncheon.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 5, 1917.

Mrs. M. K. Johnson was the incentive for much entertaining last week, including a bridge party by Mrs. U. R. Webb, at which Mrs. Johnson received a guest prize and other prizes were won to Mesdames Fretz, Small, Cutts, Hillyard, McCorkindale, Startheir, Craig, Gilbert and Miss Martin. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott gave a large supper party for Surg. and Mrs. Johnson. On Monday morning an informal reception for Mrs. Johnson was held at the Red Cross headquarters, for she has been one of the leading workers for the organization.

Mrs. C. B. Munger is up from San Francisco on a week's visit to Mrs. U. R. Webb. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Huff were hosts at a large dinner at the St. Francis, San Francisco, last week. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Offley have returned from their wedding trip and are visiting the former's parents, Capt. and

Mrs. C. N. Offley, before taking up their residence in Vallejo, Misses Eleanor Rink, Armida Dutton and Adelaide Hovey, of Mills College, who spent their Thanksgiving vacation with friends in Vallejo, were complimented guests at a tea given aboard the British ship now at the yard last Friday by Commanders Kelly and Graham and Lieutenants Killop, Roberts, Cornwell, Devine and Drake. The affair was chaperoned by Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Alex Rowland. Miss Dutton and Miss Hovey were guests of Mrs. C. A. Carlson for the week-end.

Lieutenant Herron, who won his commission in the Army at the second officers' training camp at the Presidio, spent Thanksgiving with his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Toas, who also had the latter's father and mother with them. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William O'Neal have arrived in Vallejo and taken an apartment. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Durell gave a dance at Yerba Buena Monday night for the former's daughter, Miss Doris Durell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. Clark Jr., now in New York with the lieutenant's father, will return to San Francisco about the middle of the month. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Crossen, who arrived recently from Honolulu, are visiting at Coronado, as are also Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, who were recent dinner hosts there. Mrs. George H. Brett has arrived in San Francisco to spend the winter with her parents, Major and Mrs. C. A. Devoil. Miss Flora Jenness, of Berkeley, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Leroy Neilson, who are now making their home in San Diego.

Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves left this morning for the east coast, where she will make her home while Comdr. Reeves is on duty there. Mrs. L. M. Harding and Mrs. Marcus Miller gave a large card party and tea at the former's quarters yesterday, practically all the bridge players of the station being included. Mrs. J. F. Fleming gave a knitting tea at her home in Vallejo this afternoon for Mrs. Gattin, wife of Chaplain Gattin, who recently reported here for duty. About sixteen enjoyed the afternoon. Thanksgiving eve was marked by the largest hop given at the station for many months.

Thanksgiving was observed with a big field meet for the men at the station, and all kinds of athletic events were held, beginning immediately after religious services at seven in the morning and continuing through a good part of the evening. All the men who desired liberty to accept invitation from friends or to go to San Francisco were granted it, and there was an excellent Thanksgiving menu for those who elected to remain at the cantonments.

Last week the concert troupe of the British ship now here furnished a three hours' program at the recreation hall of the Marine Barracks, and the affair was very enjoyable.

One thousand additional men are needed at the yard to carry on the program of construction and repair work now under way. The force now numbers about 4,200 and is by no means as large as desired. The commandant has received a request from the Civil Service Commission for data on the housing conditions in Vallejo, number of accommodations for married and single men, rent, price of living, churches, educational and amusement facilities, etc., in order that this data may be placed before prospective employees. The matter has been referred to the city of Vallejo for such information as it can furnish.

The new Y.M.C.A. building at the yard will be completed within a week and plans have been started for an immense Christmas tree for the enlisted men there on Christmas Eve.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY CAMP.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 24, 1917.

An extra hop was held last Friday night. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Balsam, Captain Fishback, Lieutenants Allison, Cummins, Buhl, Moore and Bass were guests of the Misses Josephine and Georgia Titcomb at an automobile picnic out to Bear Valley. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Steel entertained at bridge for Lieutenants Steel, Glaze, Christenberry, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston, from town, and Miss Whitely. Mrs. Balsam had tea Tuesday for Mesdames McGrath, Steel, Anding and Miss de Nave, of Nogales.

Major and Mrs. Anding had two tables of bridge on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Balsam, Misses Georgia and Josephine Titcomb, Captain Fishback, Lieutenants Maurice, Moore, Hill and Bailey. Four new officers from the first class at Leavenworth have been assigned to the 35th Infantry. They are Lieutenants Boswell, Baldwin, Bartow and Lyle. Lieutenants Senoff, Bailey, Duncan and Bass, who have been on duty with the regiment since August, have also been assigned to the 35th Infantry. Mrs. Fannin, wife of Lieutenant Fannin, was called home on account of the death of her mother.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 1, 1917.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, who is making a concert tour for War Relief, arrived in San Antonio Thursday. The concert at the Empire Theater was more than a success and enjoyed by a crowded house. Occupying seats on the stage were the French, British and American officers from Camp Travis. A public reception at the Gunter Hotel was attended by several hundred people. Miss Wilson's military escort during her stay were Brigadier General Ruckman, Major Harry B. Claggett, Lieuts. G. N. Kraft and Herman Stum, from Southern Department; Major General Allen, Major John F. Winter, Capt. W. R. Blocker, Capt. Walter Negley and M. Barrell, and Lieut. C. Mitchell, from Camp Travis. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman entertained at a reception for Miss Wilson Saturday. Through a cordon of sentries and officers the guests entered, where they were met by Mrs. S. F. Adams. Captain Boswell presented Miss Wilson; Mesdames Ruckman, Clegg, Ross, David, Hunter, J. A. Gaston and J. F. O'Neill were also receiving. The 3d Cavalry band played.

Lieut. C. D. Mitchell entertained at dinner at the Argyle Hotel Sunday, having as his guests Major Gen. and Mrs. H. T. Allen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Gaston, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, Major and Mrs. Moffatt, Major and Mrs. Farrell, Major Hugh B. Rowland, and others. Miss Mary Armstrong, of Wilmington, Del., has arrived to spend several weeks with Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman. Miss Genevieve Johnston, daughter of Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston, has as her guests at the Argyle Miss Ella Kinsdal and Miss Louise Henry, of St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray have as their guests Mrs. Isaac Gill, of Laredo. Mrs. Everett Collins arrived Friday to be the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. W. W. Bogel, en route from Houston to Del Rio, where Captain Collins is stationed. Mrs. F. E. Davis, of Fort Sam Houston, entertained at luncheon at the Travis Club Thursday, complimenting Mrs. John W. Ruckman. Covers were laid for Mesdames Ruckman, J. P. O'Neill, J. A. Gaston, Jacob Galbraith, Mitchell, Strong, Roy Beitel, Selby, Bowers Davis, George Dunn and Miss Selby.

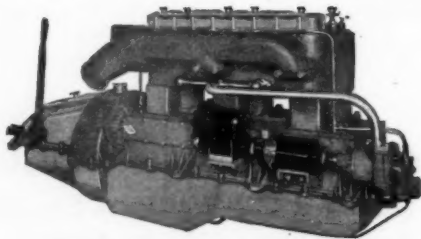
Col. and Mrs. R. S. Abernathy are guests at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. Abernathy has spent the summer in Canada after arriving from the Orient. Colonel Abernathy is commanding the 34th Regiment of Field Artillery. U.S. Senator Morris Sheppard was in San Antonio several days this week, arriving Tuesday from Fort Worth. Assurance was given by Senator Sheppard that Kelly Field is to be enlarged to the extent of 1,000 acres, making a total area of 3,426 acres. A day was spent inspecting the field, camp and schools. A flight was taken in an airplane with Major H. B. S. Burwell, officer in charge of flying, as pilot. A dinner at the Gunter Hotel for Senator Sheppard followed.

Mrs. J. G. C. Lee arrived Tuesday from Washington, and is the guest of Mrs. John L. Bullis. Mrs. Lee will have charge of Red Cross work in the city this winter, with headquarters at the Chandler Building. Lieut. Raymond C. Woodward, who is stationed in Virginia, is here on a leave to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Woodward. Lieut. Donald J. Myer, from Fort Riley, arrived Monday and is stopping at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. John E. Hemphill, who has been visiting her father, Col. Joseph B. Girard, left last week to join Major Hemphill at Atlanta. Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelson entertained at dinner dance Saturday at the Country Club, complimenting Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman.

Mr. A. A. Grey, of Houston, is in San Antonio visiting his daughter, Mrs. John Wicks. Major Joseph M. Heller has arrived at Camp Travis from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and has been appointed 90th Division sanitary inspector, relieving Col. R. H. Pearson.

The officers of the 360th Infantry entertained with a reception and dance at the post gymnasium Wednesday. The salad

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Mrs. Claire R. Bennett entertained on Thursday at dinner for Col. Lucius L. Durfee, Capt. and Mrs. Gustav Schaeffer, Mrs. Edward F. Witsell and Major and Mrs. Bennett. Miss Ruth Tubbs and Miss Georgia Hayes were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday on Thursday. Mrs. Lila Belle White, Miss Marguerite White and Miss Mary-Belle White were visitors on the post this week, the guests of Mrs. Frederick Hadra.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 7, 1917.  
PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. C. L. Hussey: captain from July 1, 1917.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King: comdr. from July 1, 1917.  
Ensigns to be lieutenants (i.g.) from June 7, 1916: A. L. Haas and R. Asserson.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors from Oct. 15, 1917: C. St. J. Butler, H. O. Shiffert, J. H. Iden, L. W. Bishop and U. R. Webb.

P.A. surgeons to be surgeons from July 1, 1917: C. E. Strite, H. W. Cole and E. L. Woods.

P.A. surgeons to be surgeons from Oct. 15, 1917: R. C. Ransdell, E. L. Jones, T. G. Foster, C. K. Winn, J. B. Kaufman, M. H. Ames, A. H. Robnett, J. P. Haynes, A. H. Allen, A. E. Lee, H. Butts, P. E. Garrison, T. W. Raison and J. O. Downey.

Asst. surgeons, U.S.N.R.F., to be asst. surgs., Navy, temporary, from Nov. 19, 1917: C. L. Andrus and E. J. Lanois.  
Asst. surgeons, U.S.N.R.F., to be asst. surgs., Navy, temporary, from Nov. 23, 1917: F. G. Tisdall and G. A. Alden.

O. S. Powell, of S.D.: asst. paymr., Sept. 29, 1917.  
Civil Engr. C. W. Parks, rank of comdr.: civil engr., rank of captain from July 1, 1917.

Gunner H. McEvoy: chief gunner from Dec. 21, 1915.

Pay Clerk W. R. Parker: chief pay clerk, Aug. 17, 1917.

Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely: captain from July 1, 1917.

Lieut. comdrs. to be comds., July 1, 1917: H. C. Mustin and H. K. Cagle.

Lieut. G. P. Brown: lieut. comdr. from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. W. L. Calhoun: lieut. comdr. from May 28, 1917.

Lieutenants to be lieut. comdrs. from July 1, 1917: W. B. Decker and L. F. Welch.

Lieut. (i.g.) S. B. McKinney: lieut. from Aug. 10, 1916.

Lieutenants (i.g.) to be lieuts. from June 5, 1917: H. S. Burdick, F. Green, W. N. Richardson, Jr., and D. E. Kamp.

Ensign F. G. Kutz: lieut. (i.g.) from July 30, 1916.

Ensigns to be lieuts. (i.g.) from June 6, 1917: W. E. Malloy, T. F. Downey and O. A. Macgowan.

Mdsn. E. S. Hurlbut: ensign from March 30, 1917.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors from Oct. 15, 1917: R. M. Kennedy, N. J. Blackwood, S. G. Evans, A. R. Alfred, C. M. De Vallin, L. Morris, J. F. Leys and F. O. Cook.

Surge. B. L. Wright: med. inspr. from July 1, 1917.

Surgeons to be medical insprs. from Oct. 15, 1917: R. W. Plummer, J. J. Snyder, E. M. Blackwell, G. F. Freeman, R. E. Ledbetter, S. S. Rodman, J. M. Brister, F. A. Asserson, H. A. Dunn, A. Stuart and C. M. Oman.

Asst. surgs., U.S.N.R.F., to be asst. surgs., Navy, from Nov. 9, 1917: L. K. McCafferty, S. R. Mills, J. A. Brown, A. N. Champion, A. L. Mills, M. F. Hudson, I. Dellar, H. E. Ragle and L. T. Hopkins.

Asst. surgs., U.S.N.R.F., to be asst. surgs., Navy, from Nov. 17, 1917: R. A. Kern, J. C. Roe, N. W. Sholey, D. Ferguson, Jr., L. G. Jordan, W. C. Blake, LeV. Lund, G. N. Herring, B. R. Lyon, A. E. Kuhlmann, J. S. Terry, H. P. Hare, C. L. Dugan, W. N. Long, W. N. Secord, W. F. Thayer, W. S. Harmon, J. L. Reycraft, G. M. Constans, J. E. Harvey, W. D. Horner, J. N. O. Osburn, K. W. Hutchinson, A. E. Leggett, F. J. Tenczar, G. F. Kelly, W. F. McAnally, N. S. Cooper, F. H. Cleaves, J. S. Cronin, E. F. Mullaly, H. H. Stominski, J. C. Keller, J. L. Frasier, Jr., R. E. Kutz, G. O. Cummings, H. J. Duffy, D. W. Sooy, J. A. Hubbell, J. R. Poppen, F. P. Werner, A. J. White, L. H. Johnson, E. W. York, J. P. Corgan, J. M. Brown, E. C. Lowe, W. McC. Miller, L. W. Boggs, W. P. Gilmer, J. L. Fisher, E. D. Andrews, A. K. Dunlap, C. S. Neves, E. C. Melton, J. R. Byrne, H. V. Hudgens, E. C. Ebert, G. W. Millett, T. J. Courtney, V. E. Harmon, J. T. Stranger, F. H. Cantlin, A. I. Dodson and M. J. Costello.

Asst. surgs., U.S.N.R.F., to be asst. surgs., Navy, temporary, from Nov. 17, 1917: G. A. Eckert, R. F. Stadtherr, L. M. McKinlay, R. H. Holcomb, M. B. Clayton, J. H. Robbins, J. E. Miller, J. D. Rives, E. F. Lowry, E. A. Sharp, C. Castelleo, G. L. McClintock, E. M. Lundegaard, A. L. Grant, Jr., and A. O. M. Wood.

Pay Insp. B. P. DuBois: pay dir., July 1, 1917.

Paymr. W. T. Gray: pay inspr., Aug. 29, 1916.

Paymr. R. H. Orr: pay inspr., April 25, 1917.

Paymasters to be pay inspectors from July 1, 1917: C. Morris, G. C. Schafer, G. R. Venable, T. W. Deutze, T. J. Arms and D. V. Chadwick.

P.A. Paymr. H. E. Collins: paymr., Aug. 29, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. J. H. Gunnell: paymr., April 25, 1917.

Asst. Paymr. D. T. Chalmers: p.a. paymr., Aug. 29, 1916.

Mach. C. O. Hathaway: chief mach., Dec. 31, 1916.

Pay Clk. J. H. Seifert: chief pay clk., March 28, 1917.

Pay Clk. J. O'Reilly: chief pay clk., July 15, 1917.

Officers to be lieut. comdrs., temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: E. A. Lichtenstein, A. M. Cohen, G. M. Ravenscroft, A. A. Corwin, H. J. Abbott, G. McC. Courts, C. W. Crosse, F. D. Pryor, C. R. Hyatt, R. P. Emrick, J. H. Klein, Jr., J. S. Barleon, W. T. Smith, J. L. Hydrick, S. B. McKinney, L. F. Thibault, B. H. Bruce, H. R. Keller, W. P. Lafrenz, G. C. Logan, C. McG. McGill, G. H. Laird, J. B. Earle, H. V. McKittrick, H. G. Shoner, C. T. Blackburn, G. T. Swasey, Jr., E. Lando, R. B. Horner, T. A. Symington, H. T. Kays, R. C. Giffen, R. E. Cassidy, R. S. Galloway.

C. N. Hinkamp, R. F. McConnell, R. R. Stewart, G. Joerns, R. C. Parker, L. E. Bratton, E. G. Allen, E. A. Lofquist, H. C. Gearing, Jr., E. W. Tod, T. A. Thomson, Jr., W. F. Amaden, G. W. Simpson, R. R. Smith, J. L. Henderson, H. H. Norton, C. E. Keller, A. H. Miller, J. H. Ritter, J. Baer, J. C. Krakow, J. Parker, Jr., E. H. Williams, C. F. Pousland, J. F. Cox, G. C. Diehman, G. N. Barker, H. A. McClure, C. C. Windsor, L. J. Gulliver, N. L. Nichols, F. A. L. Vossler, C. C. Baughman, R. B. Coffman, J. H. Ingram, E. F. Clement, L. C. Scheibla, S. F. Heim, E. D. Almy, J. D. Brooks, R. F. Gross, P. N. L. Bellinger, W. T. Mallison, N. H. White, Jr.

B. A. Strait, S. E. Holliday, F. M. Knox, S. A. Clement, H. E. Welte, R. F. Bernard, R. K. Turner, A. M. Charlton, J. W. Rankin, H. F. D. Davis, K. H. Donavin, O. Smith, Jr., H. A. Jones, H. T. Markland, W. R. Smith, Jr., W. W. Turner, J. J. Broshek, F. J. Wille, H. Belt, E. E. Wilson, A. T. Bidwell, H. W. Boynton, R. W. Clark, W. K. Kilpatrick, E. F. Cutts, E. J. Foy, E. H. Loftin, H. B. Hird, N. W. Pickering, H. A. Badt, J. B. Oswald, C. G. West, G. H. Emmerson, N. R. Van der Veer, D. C. Patterson, Jr., F. W. Rockwell and S. M. Kraus.

Officers to be lieutenants, temporary, from Oct. 15, 1917: G. Marvell, B. H. Page, F. J. Cunneen, A. W. Ashbrook, R. A. Deming, C. T. S. Gladden, B. S. Killmaster, R. A. Dyer, 3d, R. S. Hatch, J. E. Book, W. A. Heard, C. H. Mecum, G. T. Howe, R. F. Hans, S. C. Stengel, W. D. Baker, J. M. Moss, B. L. Dombrowski, R. S. Wyman, L. H. McDonald, T. F. Downey, H. H. Jalbirt, G. S. Arvin, P. C. Bumpus, H. J. Nelson, W. C. Burgz, F. P. Thomas, R. O. Davis, F. K. O'Brien, S. F. Maury, M. Griffin, M. Y. Cohen, W. F. Roehl, M. W. Callahan, T. C. Singluff, D. F. Washburn, S. D. Truesdell, W. S. Popham, Jr.

F. D. Powers, R. H. Maury, T. C. Latimore, R. W. Cary, K. R. Shears, L. J. Wiltse, L. O. Alford, P. W. Fletcher, L. J. K. Blades, H. W. Hoyt, R. C. Starkey, W. D. Austin, J. C. Arnold, P. R. Weaver, C. A. Macgowan, R. P. Luker, C. J. McReavy, O. O. Kessing, J. F. Moloney, D. M. Steece, W. Gearing, W. K. Beard, P. Fitzsimons, Jr., J. H. Brown, Jr., W. D. Bangert, H. T. Dickinson, L. J. Stecher, M. L. Worrell, E. G. Pennoyer, H. J. Reuse, W. D. Snyder, J. D. Pennington, T. L. Shannon, M. J. Lennoy, L. D. McCormick, M. L. Sperry, Jr., A. C. Davis, W. J. Shofner, O. H. Ritchie.

M. T. Kinne, A. D. Struble, W. A. Hicks, W. P. Portz, L. S. Lewis, F. P. Culbert, F. W. Pennoyer, Jr., H. Bodfish, B.

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Officers to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service, from Oct. 10, 1917: F. W. Corwin, L. D. Webb, W. Knox, C. C. Laws, H. E. Rung, E. J. Carr, B. F. Strawbridge, R. M. Cottrell, T. E. Flaherty, C. W. Classen, J. B. Cooke, A. R. Chandler, M. M. Rodgers, F. Hanson, H. F. Gray, W. C. Theimer, J. Smith, A. R. Poutow, C. E. Weickhardt, H. Z. Throop, M. G. Fox, W. Klaus, J. F. Kennedy, L. L. Dean, P. I. Hart, H. E. Keller, T. F. Morris, M. W. Arps, A. Henderson, J. P. Miller, J. Kneubuehler, J. L. Allen, H. F. McHugh, A. R. Colwell, R. C. Hopkins, E. C. McDonald, C. M. Maloney, R. Lane, C. J. Nerdahl, J. W. Storm, G. R. Ogg, T. F. Fahy, A. R. Myers, P. A. Wilson, H. D. Bolin, J. A. Maloney, W. M. Young, K. F. Horne, L. W. Johnson, J. J. Arnold, W. C. Haight, J. Sharpe, C. P. Porter, B. S. Kaiser, C. E. Lines, M. E. Robinson, S. A. Wilson, S. V. Edwards, M. P. Schaffer, K. Hart, J. Holbin, C. H. Husted, F. A. Mack, G. F. Fredenberg, W. C. Procknow, R. E. Simon, F. Schlapp, J. A. Lemanski, A. A. Travis, B. L. Jarvis, H. P. Quandt, F. M. Kelly, H. M. Dickerson, F. W. Dunning, F. Seefeldt, L. H. Ressler, F. H. Ehlbeck, G. O. Twiss, E. Brown, W. P. Bachman, H. W. Barnes, C. F. Holzemer, A. L. Payne, C. W. Pearles, W. V. Blumenkranz, H. C. Oresman, A. C. Leonard, E. T. Swarts, E. F. Lindstrom, R. Anderson, E. V. Wilder, R. C. Bright, S. L. Owen, R. H. Weaver, E. S. Carfolite and H. Plander.

Officers to be ensigns, temporary, from Dec. 1, 1917: R. P. Helm, W. F. Marriner, W. P. Turner, O. P. Kilmer, L. C. Parfitt, C. A. Hawkins, A. A. Bressman, L. Mead, W. J. Fanger, R. H. Watkins, R. L. Reuling, A. E. Boileau, E. J. Richards, H. Wycherley, J. M. Gibson, M. J. Cayton, M. J. Werner, A. A. Northrup, A. G. Somers, G. A. Miller, G. A. Gast, C. Stoeck, M. C. Ervin, C. E. Drever, A. P. Spencer, W. I. Denny, R. T. Bamford and F. Dobie.

Chief pharmacists to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, for temporary service, from Nov. 1, 1917: A. A. O'Donoghue, F. Fulton and H. A. Harris.

## MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following military patents. Issued week of Oct. 2: Cartridge-carrier, Jesse C. Chappell; feeding device for machines for loading cartridges, Alfons von Henriquez; sword-pistol, Anton Ramocki; means for protecting a vessel against torpedoes, Robert Alexander Tute. Patents issued to those in the Army: Hand grenade, No. 1,242,053, Lieut. Col. Edward M. Shinkle, U.S.A. Week of Oct. 9: Firearm, Timothy F. Horan; gun, George N. Ostrander; flash-absorber attachment for machine guns, Harry Robert Northover; submarine detector, William A. Stewart; torpedo net, Richard James Smith; means for storing, loading and discharging torpedoes, Edwin Cerio. Week of Oct. 16: Cartridge, Charles Abbott Bush; projectile, Carl A. Johannessen; projectile, William Robert Moore; shell, Fred E. Sutterfield; torpedo guard, Henry De Corte; torpedo protection, Samuel L. Griswold Knox; non-sinkable vessel, Talbert Grant Weaver. Week of Oct. 23: Bullet, William S. Cutting; jacketed bullet, George A. Muenzenmaier; explosive device, Rufus C. Crawford; grenade or bomb, John H. Trismen; machine gun belt, Frank R. Batch-

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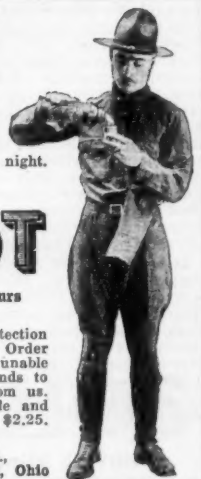
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Week of Nov. 6: Firearm magazine, Gardner P. Orme; trigger for firearms, Eugene Dufort; shell filling and closing machine, Herbert Talley; oil fuel and compensating tank for submarines, Marley Fotherington Hay; torpedo-launching apparatus, Richard H. Goldsborough. Week of Nov. 13: Disappearing bayonet, Gaetano Gerace; wire-cutting bayonet, Leon Chodakowski; bullet-making machine, Albert Edward Clegg and Thomas Jubb; protection device for a person against bullets or explosives, Martin Jelalian; cartridge, Sava Rogozza; collapsible fortification breastworks, Lucius E. Bradshaw; projectile and gun therefor, Billton Dawkins; portable army shield, Joseph E. Ruzicki; device for protecting ships against submarine explosions, Giovanni Emanuele Elia; submarine protecting device, John W. Hasburg; submerging rudder for submarines, Eugene Schneider; warship and other seagoing vessel, Thomas George Owens Thurston.

Issued week of Nov. 20: Firearm, Charles A. Nelson; firearm sight, Webster L. Marble; gun-shield for portable guns, William H. Seabrook, jr.; projectile, Henry F. Loomis; projectile, Edwin L. Robinson; automatic distance indicator for ships, Henry H. Cummings; attachment on ships or submarines for cutting through wire-netting, Mathias Helmberger; submarine, Amy C. Russell; submarine fender, Israel Levy; torpedo guard for ships, Louis Miller; breech for torpedo tubes, Onis Marcus Leonard.

### SERVICE THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

The following was the Thanksgiving menu of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Newport, R.I., at dinner Nov. 29, 1917: Oyster soup; pickles, stuffed olives, celery; roast turkey, giblet gravy, dressing, cranberry sauce; candied sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes; roast pork; buttered parsnips; shrimp salad, mayonnaise; vanilla ice cream; pumpkin pie; oranges, bananas, apples; mixed nuts; coffee, bread, butter; cigars and cigarettes.

The Thanksgiving dinner of the officers' mess of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., Nov. 29, 1917, was not lacking in variety as will be seen by a glance at the following menu: Cocktails (a la Christian Science); oysters on the half-shell (like our recruits—Raw, Raw, Raw); olives (well pickled); celery (blanched with fear); radishes (likes orders; read and soon forgotten); dill(ingham) pickles (the fat boys); soup (order anything you like; you'll get Consomme); fish; crabs (perhaps); lobsters (are always with us); roast stuffed turkey (furnished by the 1st Vermont Infantry); roast ham, champagne sauce (to our absent brothers); potatoes (a la the Charlotte girls); mashed; candied sweet potatoes (with real sugar); entrees (free in every tent); salad, 26th Division (com-

bination); ice cream (patriotic); cake (like the ground at Westfield); pies (a la Thompson's Spa); crackers (Georgia); cheese (ye dam), nuts (don't be cannibals); black coffee (red dog brand); cigars (canteen perfectos); cigarettes (toasted on both sides). The following is the roster of officers: Col. William H. Perry, Lieut. Col. Edward R. Gray, Majors Albert G. Beckman, H. Dwight Cushing and Harry H. Nevers, Capt. Herbert N. Kelley, James L. Loomis, Lewis P. Sawin, Frederick J. Needham, Charles J. Jeffers, Freeman L. Nelson, Alfred W. Ingalls, Leon C. Waite, William A. McAde and Robert H. Anderson, 1st Lieuts. Chester W. Lufkin, David H. Kuell, Eben E. Alexander, William S. Webber, Philip T. Lane, Eugene P. Carver, jr., Colin M. Dunn, 2d Lieuts. John J. Donovan, Harry Wood and Howard H. Hanna.

The following menu of the Thanksgiving dinner of Co. F, 22d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., should set aside the belief of many persons that the poor boys in the Army were not getting enough to eat and that it was necessary for citizens to provide dinners for them: Oyster stew, crackers; olives, pickles, celery, lettuce, relish; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy; cold sliced ham; Spanish salad; string beans, potatoes aux gratin, candied sweet potatoes, creamed corn, petit pois; mince, pumpkin, custard and coconut pie; white layer cake, cream puffs, cold sponge cake; ice cream; apples, oranges; nuts, candy; cocoa, coffee and cigars. The officers of Co. F are: 1st Lieut. Henry T. Weishaar, 2d Lieuts. William O. Vickers, Monroe M. Friedman and James W. Ewing. The head non-coms are 1st Sergt. Peter F. Mollerstrom, Mess Sergt. Ernest N. Rousseau and Supply Sergt. Chester G. Stewart.

### MOTOR TRANSPORT TEST.

A recent Army truck test over the Dixie Highway between the cantonments at Atlanta and Chattanooga to determine the speed with which troops can be moved in an emergency by motor truck in comparison with the known rates of travel by cavalry or railroad is described by the White Company of Cleveland, Ohio. A White transport truck carried eighteen men and full equipment 132 miles in five and one-half hours. The truck, with "Colonel Gallagher" troop transport body, was more or less secretly prepared as one of the surprises of the test. Six trucks of other types, carrying regimental supplies, participated in the test and the whole demonstration was closely watched by Army officers, among whom were Col. Abner Pickering, in command of Camp Oglethorpe; Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, depot quartermaster at Atlanta and designer of the Gallagher body; Lieut. Col. T. A. Pierce, detailed by the War Department to make a report on the Gallagher transport, and several French army officers.

The Dixie Highway Association inaugurated this test,

over good and bad foothill roads. The White transport covered the route, 132 miles, in five hours and thirty-three minutes outbound and five hours and two minutes returning. The six supply trucks required eight hours or more. At times the speed was as high as forty-nine miles an hour. Colonel Pierce said the test showed that a whole regiment could be moved over the route in seven hours. The entire route of the test was on the line of Sherman's march. The observing officers expressed their surprise that the truck had beaten the time of the fastest train between the two points. The official report, it is stated, was favorable to the test and to the Gallagher transport. One of the features of the Gallagher body design, enabling fast driving, is the perfect balance of the load. The troops sit back to back lengthwise of the body and their rifles, when not immediately needed, may be stored in rifle chests built between the backs of the seats. The foot rails and arm rests protect them from being swayed or thrown off when rounding corners at high speed or over rough roads. The new transport is expected to eliminate baggage wagons to a large extent inasmuch as each man carries his own shelter tent, blankets, extra underclothing, shoes and all other equipment usually carried by troops on the march. All of this is carried in lockers under the seats which are accessible when riding on the truck or when standing on the ground. Special lockers are provided for 500 rounds of ammunition for each man. In the rear of the truck there is a compartment that will hold three days' supply of the non-perishable components of rations, such as coffee, sugar, bacon, baked beans, hard bread, etc.

As "a Christmas gift to the Allied Liberty Armies" (Mrs.) Clara Bell Brown, whose poem, "Ready," appeared in our issue of April 7, has composed two poems, which appear in a leaflet handsomely decorated with the United States, French and British flags. They are "St. Michael to the Fray" and "For France." She writes: "Will you let the Army (and G.A.R.) and Navy people know that they may have copies by writing—with postage—to me care of Mr. Ulrich Knoch, 218 Boyd street, Los Angeles, Cal. Copies are already in the hands of General Pershing, General Sibert, Premier Clemenceau, the President, all Entente rulers, and many thousands out in Europe."

The Public Schools Athletic League, of which Gen. George W. Wingate is president, will conduct the annual elementary schools indoor track and field championships at the 22d Regiment armory, 168th street and Broadway, Manhattan, New York city, Saturday, Dec. 15, starting promptly at two o'clock. An entry of fully two thousand boys, it is expected, will compete in the sixteen events. The games will be preceded by a patriotic demonstration, including a parade and salute to the flag. Contestants will recite their "Allegiance to the

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By International News Service

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### 86TH DIVISION YELL

Following is the "yell" of the 86th Division at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., writes a correspondent there:

Rah, rah, rah—rah, rah, rah!  
Come along—we're on the way.  
Our hearts are strong—our cause is just;  
Barry's boys—Berlin or bust!

"Everything here seems to be run by the women," writes a young enlisted man with the 11th U.S. Engineers in France. "The trolley car I rode on had women for motorman and conductor. The former was very robust and quite pretty, with considerable rouge on her face. I rode to the end of the line, and when she came through the car she chuckled me under the chin and said I was 'a fine American.' It is a pretty nice country where the motorman loves you, isn't it?"

The Signal Corps of the Army plans to make a stereoscopic picture record of the war for educational purposes. It is hoped persons who have the necessary high-grade matched lenses will make them available for this

use by the Government. The Photographic Division of the Signal Corps is prepared to buy matched pairs of Zeiss or Goetz lenses with focal lengths of from five and one-half to seven inches, and matched pairs of wider angle lenses of from four to four and three-quarters inches focal length. Persons knowing where such lenses may be secured, or having them themselves, are requested to write to the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Photographic Division, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Instruction was being given as to targets, and the officer said to a gunner, "You see that sapling on the hill-side?" "No, sir," said the man, after a careful look; "I don't see no sapling." "What!" said the officer, "you see no sapling! Why, there's only one, right in front of you!" The man looked again, and reported as before. "Look here," said the officer, "do you know what a sapling is?" "Oh, yes, sir," replied the gunner, "a young pig."—*London Chronicle*.

A correspondent vouches for the following as "really true." An amusing story is told of a young man who has recently taken on Army clothes and customs. Being a stranger in a town contiguous to an Army camp and knowing little of the shopping district, and being in quest

of one swagger stick, he hid himself away to town to purchase same. Seeing in a shop window what he supposed to be a very delicate and graceful swagger stick, he went in and purchased it. The newness of the design was very apparent to him, and he bore it proudly and gracefully about the streets. He, with great pride, showed it to several friends, the last of whom was a musician. The musically inclined friend, after a cursory examination of the stick, without ado placed it in his mouth and began to play. The unfortunate youth had bought a flute.

"Horace Lovett, U.S.M.C., on duty "somewhere over there," has just been appointed a horseshoer for marines, with the rank of corporal," says a Marine Corps note from Washington. "In the same company Sergt. John Ochsner is stable sergeant and Corpl. Stanley A. Smith is saddler. No, you have guessed wrong. The captain's name is not Jinks but Drum—Captain Drum of the horse and other marines."

Harry (just "out")—Listen, Bill! Sounds like ole Fritz comin' over in the mud—Squish squash, squish squash.

Bill—That's orl right—that's only the Americans further up a'chewin' their gum rations.—*London Opinion*.

## OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

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Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911.

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